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## ABD-EL-KRIM SEEKS FREEDOM OF RIFF STATE

Object of Attack on French  
May Be to Gain Rich  
Valley of Ouergha

## MARSHAL LYAUTEY'S PRESTIGE MENACED

France and Spain Under Moral  
Obligation to Retain Intact  
Provinces of Sultan

TANGIER, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—The all-important question in Morocco at the present time is: What was Abd-el-Krim's particular object in carrying out his recent attack on the French Protectorate? Why was such an evidently well-thought-out coup undertaken? He had caused the Spaniards to practically abandon the major portion of their zone of influence; he had got rid of Haisuli, who had a thorn in his side. He had repeatedly said, or was reported by the British and American journalists who had visited him, to have said that he wished to live on friendly terms with the French. There was no secret in regard to his ambition, viz., to obtain recognition of the Riff as an independent, autonomous state. He even sent a deputation to England a few years ago, led by an Englishman, a resident of Tangier, to enlist the moral support of the British Government for his project. In what way could France have assisted him?

A point which has been given great prominence in the press of late is that the Spanish blockade on the north and east, had rendered the supply of food in the Riff so precarious that it was necessary to look in other directions. Abd-el-Krim was shut up like a rat in a cage, and so attempted to force his way out and incidentally to get possession of the rich grain-growing valley of the Ouergha River, by obtaining which a double purpose would be served, as he would gain the co-operation of the tribes in the vicinity who were living peacefully under the French yoke.

Abd-el-Krim's Objective  
But, granting that this was Abd-el-Krim's immediate object, and that it was successfully attained, was the gain at all commensurate with the risk he ran in having made an enemy of France? Would not Marshal Lyautey's prestige be seriously affected, with all the tribes in the French Protectorate to whom he had promised security? And, finally, how could Abd-el-Krim's supreme ambition be achieved by any such action?

Before attempting to answer these questions it is well to glance at some of the treaties in connection with Moroccan affairs:

(1) By the Franco-British accord of April 8, 1904, an arrangement was arrived at by which, under certain reservations, Great Britain accorded to France a free hand in Morocco, and France reciprocated as regards Egypt. In Article 6 it was stipulated that:

In order to assure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two governments agree not to allow fortifications, or any strategic works whatever on the coast of the Moroccan coast comprised between Melilla and the heights which dominate the strategic bank of the Sebou exclusively.

Three Zones  
(2) The Franco-Spanish Convention of October 3, 1904, arranged for the division of Morocco into three zones—the French, Spanish, and the International zone of Tangier. Spain agreed in the same terms as had France and England in the Franco-British Accord as to the fortification

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## The Cow May Moo, the Dog May Bark

Special Correspondence  
Portland, Ore., June 17

BARKING of dogs and mooing of cows cannot be stopped by city ordinance and owners of animals cannot be blamed if the animals exercise these functions of expression, the city attorney advised the city council when he body directed him to have a land man arrested for maintaining dogs which were said to be a nuisance. Neighbors had objected to their barking.

"The law cannot prevent humans from speaking, likewise it cannot prevent a creature of the animal or fowl world from exercising its organs of expression," his opinion read in part.

## GERMANS BUSY WITH FRENCH REPLY ON PCT

Party Leaders to Discuss  
M. Briand's Note on the  
Reich Security Off.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, June 17.—Aristide Briand's reply to the German der of a security pact, with its annex, originally planned, but on Friday morning. Meantime, the foreign Office is busy translating the French text. Dr. Hans Luther, who left for the Rhineland to participate in the millennial celebrations in that region, will shorten his stay there on account of the arrival of the note, and return Friday morning. The first official cabinet meeting of the Reichstag itself will be held on Friday.

The Government will discuss M. Briand's note with party leaders, with the heads of federal states who come to Berlin for a special conference, and the Reichstag foreign Affairs Committee will also date it. The Reichstag itself will discuss the note probably at the end of next week. Meantime the Government has received a copy of the report of the International Military Control Commission on the status of German disarmament.

This will be published in a few days.

## Note Requires Close Study

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 17.—According to diplomatic circles some weeks must elapse before the Berlin Cabinet officially makes known its sentiment respecting the French term on the peace pact. They will probably, therefore, be a pause in the discussion between the chancelleries while Germany is endeavoring to discover precisely what France means by the note, which is complicated, juridical and carefully worded. It requires the closest study, as will be seen when it is published together with the German offer within a day or two. The German summary which was attached is regarded as unusual. Although the German reply will be delayed, nevertheless, it is anticipated that an early opportunity will be taken by Germany to give France a general impression as to whether the system suggested of a peace pact and the German offer, together with arbitration treaties for Eastern Europe, is acceptable. There seems no reason why Germany should not reply in the affirmative, since the French do not depart in any manner of fundamental importance from the original vague German terms.

The Italian official reply to France is interpreted as meaning that Italy cannot adhere to a pact guaranteeing the Rhineland, unless a similar guarantee is given to Italy for the Brenner frontier.

## DEMOCRATS FINISH SESSION IN PORTUGAL

Conservative Section Leads  
After Strenuous Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LISBON, June 11 (By mail to London).—The Congress of the Democratic Party, which is strongest, most united, and best disciplined of all the political groups belonging to the Republican regime has just ended a series of sessions here. The vehement and sometimes violent discussions that took place, were due solely to the rivalry existing between the leaders of the two factions, one of whom is considered head of the radical current, while the other represents the more conservative group. The latter triumphed after a close and strenuous struggle by 250 votes. The victory is of only electoral and political significance, but is also considered to constitute a guarantee of peace and union, particularly desirable at this moment, when all the Republicans are beginning to get tired of the constant internal struggles, as unproductive as they are violent. The victorious leader, Dr. Antonio Maria da Silva, is an old Democrat with a long list of political services rendered to the country and the Republican cause.

His action has made itself felt principally in the maintenance of public order and the repression of the extremists who regard him as a dangerous adversary. His last cabinet remained in office two years, which is a record in Portugal, and during that time there were no risings nor public disturbances.

## POWERS SEND PROTEST NOTE TO THE CHINESE

Diplomatic Corps Draws Attention  
of Government to  
Anti-Foreign Sentiments

PEKING, June 17 (AP).—Another note emphasizing the gravity of the situation caused by recent disturbances in China and calling upon the Chinese Government to take measures today by the Italian Ambassador, Signor Cerruti, representing also other members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

The note said: "From all sides, we are informed of developing anti-foreign sentiments and subversive tendencies which cause the gravest apprehension. Wishing above all to dispel every cause which might result in impairing the cordial relations between China and foreign governments, my colleagues and I once more draw attention of the Chinese Government to the gravity of the situation."

The note cited instances of the state of unrest in China which imperils the lives and property of foreigners. It detailed recent disturbances at Shanghai, Hankow and Kiu-Kiang. It said that at Chin-Kiang the agitation had become so intense that foreigners had been obliged to send their families to Shanghai.

The Minister of Communications has ordered special protection for all foreign employees in the ministry and for foreign travelers on Chinese railways.

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Opposition to the United States being drawn into the situation in China was expressed yesterday by William E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a cablegram to an American citizen in the troubled zone.

"I see no reason why the United States should be drawn into any controversy or conflict with Chinese authorities or the Chinese people," the cablegram said. "Doubtless, the situation, as you say, is serious, but not serious by reason of any acts or policies of the United States, and it is not to be presumed that we will be drawn into controversies of other powers."

"The United States has not evinced any imperialistic designs in China, and I venture to believe the American people as a whole would like to see the national rights and interests of China fully respected."

"Personally I would favor the withdrawal of our troops from China as speedily as practicable, and a policy adopted by all which would respect the territorial integrity and national rights of a great people."

Prospects of Adjustment  
SHANGHAI, June 17 (AP).—The representatives of the foreign legations sent from Peking and the Chinese officials who have been carrying on negotiations with a view to a settlement of the situation here, have reached a basis for discussion, an authoritative statement announced. There are prospects of an early adjustment of the difficulty and the calling off the strike.

The settlement authorities, it is reported, have agreed immediately and the strike is called off, to arrange for the removal of the naval contingents, demobilize the volunteer corps, indemnify the families of the Chinese killed during the rioting and constitute a special tribunal with Chinese representation, to determine the conditions demand the punishment of the Chinese chief of police for permitting anti-foreign propaganda on Chinese territory.

## GREEK GOVERNMENT EXPECTS TO BE ABLE TO REMAIN IN OFFICE

By Special Cable

ATHENS, June 17.—The reconstituted Government under Andrew Michalakopoulos which received a vote of confidence yesterday in a

## SHAM BATTLE-PLAN RESULTS IN PROTEST

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 17.—The working committee of the Women's Peace Union today sent the following message to President Coolidge:

"We strongly urge you, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy to cancel all arrangements for the sham battle in the air, scheduled to be held over Staten Island on June 20. It is especially offensive that a simulation of war should be holiday entertainment. Moreover, it is grossly misleading, since such maneuvers display only the adventure and glamour of war without dramatizing the wholesale murder, which would be the result of a real air battle."

"We oppose war and the preparation of war at all times, but it seems especially unfortunate that we should flaunt our militarism at this time, in view of the situation in Mexico and Humiliation Day in Japan."

Andrew Michalakopoulos

Prime Minister is Given a Vote of Confidence in the Greek Parliament.

prolonged tumultuous session, is expected by the Opposition to succeed to his majority and be able to exercise his governmental functions, however, are optimistic in believing that the Cabinet will overcome its initial difficulties and be able to execute its rehabilitating program of repairing and reconstructing railways and draining swamps, thus increasing the area of cultivatable land by 2,000,000 hectares.

They also have in view the reorganization of the army and finance, the settlement of refugees and the cultivation of better relations with foreign countries.

## To Help in Nation's Affairs



ROBERT E. OLDS  
St. Paul Lawyer Gets High Federal Post

## MR. OLDS NAMED AS KELLOGG AIDE

St. Paul Lawyer Appointed  
as Assistant Secretary of  
State—Has Good Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Robert Edwin Olds of St. Paul, Minn., has been selected for the post of Assistant Secretary of State largely because he is well known to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, who will find in him one whose qualifications are well known and one upon whom he can rely absolutely for support in the carrying out of his policies.

The appointment is another indication of the growing power of the Secretary of State. The President has given numerous evidences of his regard for Mr. Kellogg since he called him to take the place of Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Olds is a Minnesota man, and the President has seen with Mr. Kellogg the importance of placing the party on a sound footing in the one-time stronghold of Republicanism, recently threatened by other forces. This was secondary to the desire to have a lawyer congenial to Kellogg, to whom he could safely refer questions of importance. The position of head of the Department of State is an onerous one and Mr. Kellogg must be relieved as much as is possible of the great strain.

Mr. Olds, a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School, was a former law partner of Mr. Kellogg's. During the last year of Kellogg's service in the American Red Cross in Europe, with headquarters in Paris, and from 1918 he was for three years head of the Red Cross.

He is now in Europe as the American Arbitration Tribunal, formed under the treaty with Great Britain of 1910. The tribunal has had several sessions, one in Washington and one in London. It is expected that another will be held in Washington next autumn.

Mr. Olds is regarded as an able lawyer and his added experience in Europe within the last few years will be of great value to the State Department as the successor to John Van A. MacMurray and his closeness to the Secretary personally will give special authority to his acts. He is expected to assume his new duties early in the autumn.

## Education Being Felt

The earlier pioneer work of these colleges is already making itself felt. Our graduates are in cabinet positions or in high governmental posts or leaders in community life in their countries, and with the increasing interest in education in that part of the world the influence of these colleges must continue to expand.

Like many other colleges, of course, we have felt the war and are seriously in need of increased endowments. At present all the Near East colleges are working together to raise the endowment, and particularly to secure enough funds to keep up operating for the next five years while the main campaign goes on. John D. Rockefeller Jr. has promised \$25,000, or one-quarter of what we will need for the next five years, and we still need \$750,000 to secure his gift.

The colleges in Turkey are no longer in any danger of being forced to suspend by the new Turkish Government. For a time there was some uncertainty because the Government had adopted the policy of having education controlled by the central authority. For most of our departments, however, the question of visiting our diplomats was never raised, and they were stamped regularly.

The new Government has shown a real interest in education, though, of course, it has a great deal to do and little or no money. Only the 4000 largest of the 40,000 towns and villages have any schools, so an extensive program is needed.

## Longfellow-Hawthorne Centenary Is Celebrated

Bowdoin Observes Anniversary of Class of 1825 With  
Addresses by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and Edward P. Mitchell

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 17 (Special).—In the midst of its commencement festivities, Bowdoin College paused today to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of its famous class of 1825, distinguished across the intervening years because Longfellow and Hawthorne were members of it. This morning the bells in the chapel tower paid solemn and thankful tribute to the legacy of fame and honor these two men reflected on their college years and whose influence has effectively colored the history of the college.

Early in May the Institute of Modern Literature, the first of its kind to be held in any college in the United States, sought to stimulate the two illustrious alumni would have well approved had the literary exercises this afternoon were fitting conclusion to the special events designed to indicate a renewal of fidelity to the literary standards, the artistic and enduring achievements of two men who shared the undergraduate life of the college and went forth from its halls to bring its name glory throughout the world.

Sharing the program that served as a commemorative tribute to the poet and the novelist were Edward P. Mitchell, formerly editor of the New York Sun and author of "Memoirs of an Editor," Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and Prof. C. Wilbert Snow '07 of Wesleyan University, whose original poem, "Thanksgiving," was awarded the prize in the alumni poetry competition conducted in connection with the centennial observance, and

## President Sills Speaks

In his introductory remarks President S. C. M. Sills said:

A few years ago a member of this faculty was returning from a football game in the Stadium at Harvard, accompanied by a distinguished Spanish scholar, then a guest at Cambridge. As they walked along Brattle Street, Craigie House was pointed out as the home of Longfellow. Indifferent to the crowds of followers of our great national sport swirling by, the Spaniard stood still, took off his hat, and remained for some minutes there in the street bareheaded, thus rendering a homage to America's best-loved poet.

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This year brings back not only memories of 1825, but of the fiftieth anniversary of that class in 1875, when from this very spot was heard for the first time that college poem, "Morituri Salutamus," which will be, we doubt not, as immortal as the college. We have heard much in these past two months of what the present generation of writers

## NEW JERSEY DRY WINS PRIMARY FOR GOVERNOR

Arthur Whitney Captures  
Republican Nomination  
Over Edge Candidate

NEWARK, N. J., June 17 (AP).—Arthur Whitney, State Senator of Morris County, Anti-Saloon League and "anti-boos" candidate, upset precedents and captured the Republican nomination for Governor in yesterday's primaries, defeating Thomas F. McCran of Paterson, formerly Attorney-General, and Cornelius Deems of Ridgewood, formerly a district court judge.

The plurality of Mr. Whitney continued to grow as belated returns came in. With 312 of the 2776 voting districts in the State still to be heard from, he was leading his nearest opponent, Mr. McCran, by 26,274 votes.

## MR. SHEFFIELD SOON TO RESUME POST IN MEXICO

Interchange of Notes Not  
Expected to Hamper Ambassador's Work

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The recent flareup in the Mexican situation is not expected by the State Department to hamper James R. Sheffield, ambassador, when he returns to Mexico City, probably this month.

Announcement by the department that the Ambassador would return to his post as soon as possible came after reports that his plans might be changed because of the discussions through the press by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and President Calles of Mexico.

President Calles replied to a statement by Mr. Kellogg giving conditions under which the Administration would continue to support the Mexican regime. In answer, the President asserted that his Government's agrarian policies would not be modified.

Property Reported Seized  
The agrarian law was touched upon in advice to Mr. Kellogg and on which he based, in part, his proclamation. It was claimed that American-owned property in Mexico had been seized by so-called agrarians without legal procedure.

Modification of the policy, President Calles declared, would be a repudiation. It is questionable, he added, and "it satisfied the people's aspirations."

It was said at the State Department that Mr. Sheffield would go to Mexico City as soon as his personal business in the United States would permit.

The Ambassador will return to Washington before he starts back to his post for further conferences with Mr. Kellogg and other government authorities. It is considered possible that some formal indication of the desire of the Mexico City authorities to expedite settlement of pending American claims may be received before he leaves Washington.

## Obregon Offers Congratulations

MEXICO CITY, June 17 (AP).—Congratulating President Calles upon his victory in the election, Mr. Obregon, Governor of Sonora, in a letter issued by Mr. Kellogg, former President Obregon is quoted as saying:

"Behind Mr. Kellogg's declaration I have been unable to find a shadow of the Mexican people, but another quite different."

It is semi-officially stated that the American bankers who have been negotiating a \$15,000,000 loan to Mexico for road building have heretofore been carrying on their negotiations. The loan would be guaranteed with the recently imposed gasoline consumption tax.

## "Sally" Cadets Convert Hundred Bootleggers

By The Associated Press  
New York, June 17

FOUR young women cadets who have been studying for a year at the Salvation Army training school in the Bronx have persuaded more than 100 bootleggers to seek other employment, the Salvation Army has announced.

The young women, who are members of a class of 156, and who are to be commissioned as officers of the organization on June 22, are Vivian Linden of Jamestown, N. Y.; Ivy Martin of New Haven, Conn.; Hazel Swackhamer of Carbondale, Pa., and Lilly Hughes of Akron, O.

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Sharing the program that served as a commemorative tribute to the poet and the novelist were Edward P. Mitchell, formerly editor of the New York Sun and author of "Memoirs of an Editor," Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and Prof. C. Wilbert Snow '07 of Wesleyan University, whose original poem, "Thanksgiving," was awarded the prize in the alumni poetry competition conducted in connection with the centennial observance, and

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## President Sills Speaks

In his introductory remarks President S. C. M. Sills said:

A few years ago a member of this faculty was returning from a football game in the Stadium at Harvard, accompanied by a distinguished Spanish scholar, then a guest at Cambridge. As they walked along Brattle Street, Craigie House was pointed out as the home of Longfellow. Indifferent to the crowds of followers of our great national sport swirling by, the Spaniard stood still, took off his hat, and remained for some minutes there in the street bareheaded, thus rendering a homage to America's best-loved poet.

This afternoon, in the midst of alumni reunions, our own sports and games and all the gay festivity of commencement, the college pauses to pay her tribute to two of her great poets. The occasion is unique. Never before in American history has any other college or university celebrated the centenary of the graduation in the same class of two illustrious sons. At a small college such as ours, every gathering has about it something of a family atmosphere.

This year brings back not only memories of 1825, but of the fiftieth anniversary of that class in 1875, when from this very spot was heard for the first time that college poem, "Morituri Salutamus," which will be, we doubt not, as immortal as the college. We have heard much in these past two months of what the present generation of writers

## Obregon Offers Congratulations

MEXICO CITY, June 17 (AP).—Congratulating President Calles upon his victory in the election, Mr. Obregon, Governor of Sonora, in a letter issued by Mr. Kellogg, former President Obregon is quoted as saying:

"Behind Mr. Kellogg's declaration I have been unable to find a shadow of the Mexican people, but another quite different."

It is semi-officially stated that the American bankers who have been negotiating a \$15,000,000 loan to Mexico for road building have heretofore been carrying on their negotiations. The loan would be guaranteed with the recently imposed gasoline consumption tax.

## Longfellow-Hawthorne Centenary Is Celebrated

Bowdoin Observes Anniversary of Class of 1825 With  
Addresses by Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and Edward P. Mitchell

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 17 (Special).—In the midst of its commencement festivities, Bowdoin College paused today to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of its famous class of 1825, distinguished across the intervening years because Longfellow and Hawthorne were members of it. This morning the bells in the chapel tower paid solemn and thankful tribute to the legacy of fame and honor these two men reflected on their college years and whose influence has effectively colored the history of the college.

Early in May the Institute of Modern Literature, the first of its kind to be held in any college in the United States, sought to stimulate the two illustrious alumni would have well approved had the literary exercises this afternoon were fitting conclusion to the special events designed to indicate a renewal of fidelity to the literary standards, the artistic and enduring achievements of two men who shared the undergraduate life of the college and went forth from its halls to bring its name glory throughout the world.

Sharing the program that served as a commemorative tribute to the poet and the novelist were Edward P. Mitchell, formerly editor of the New York Sun and author of "Memoirs of an Editor," Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard University and Prof. C. Wilbert Snow '07 of Wesleyan University, whose original poem, "Thanksgiving," was awarded the prize in the alumni poetry competition conducted in connection with the centennial observance, and

## President Sills Speaks







## MINISTER CALLS FOR MEDIATION

James Murdock, Canadian Labor Minister, Arrives on Scene of Coal Strike

By a Staff Correspondent

SYDNEY, N. S., June 17.—Efforts of James Murdock, Dominion Minister of Labor, to mediate between executives of the Besco (the British Empire Steel Company) and the United Mine Workers of District 26 in the Glace Bay strike, now in its fourth month, continued today. Following separate meetings with miners' leaders and with J. E. McLurg, vice-president and manager of the British Empire Steel Company, Mr. Murdock resumed his conversations, which he describes as "unofficial." Mr. Murdock's trip from Ottawa was proposed by the miners several weeks ago, who invited him to act either as mediator or arbitrator. Mr. Murdock offered his services if the two parties agreed "to accept definite terms of settlement by the undersigned (Minister of Labor) as sole arbitrator in each pending question."

The striking miners agreed, and invited Mr. Murdock's "immediate intervention," but the Steel Company, however, would not agree, and Mr. McLurg wired that "under conditions as they now exist arbitration is not necessary." The recent clashes and the outbreak of disorders and the bringing of troops into the area have caused Mr. Murdock's trip here. It is said, despite the corporation's attitude, public sentiment is growing for government intervention to force a settlement of the prolonged controversy. Negotiations are likely to continue for some time. Troops patrolled the mine village streets last night, but comparative quiet was preserved.

The Radicals of Glace Bay make up a small but noisy minority. Increased attention has been paid their activities since the arrival of troops here. These "reds" are not foreign-born, non-English speaking agitators, as might be supposed; neither are they "hiredlings of Bolshevism." They are native Nova Scotians. Their importance so far has been confined to the bad repute into which they have tended to bring all Labor here. In this respect they have considerable significance. The executives of the British Empire Steel Corporation have frequently charged the whole struggle is due to red propaganda. Such charges make it important to know how the radical element stands.

**Leader of the Radicals**  
Jim McLachlan, the leader of the radical agitation in Glace Bay, tells his philosophy with perfect frankness.

His power among the miners, it should be said, comes from the real and serious grievances which the whole body of the workers have to suffer. It appears that the radical wing, which he leads relies for its existence on the continuance of unjust treatment. The danger from the Glace Bay radicals is not in themselves, it appears, although some hot-headed followers may break into violence. It is rather in the possibility that the break-up of the regular United Mine Workers of America organization here and the starving of the men into submission will spread Communism through the district. Already the sense of suffering injustice which even the most conservative miner has, has increased the "red" ranks. In 1922 McLachlan had three followers he told the correspondent, and today he has 150. Of these 15 per cent are "old countrymen." Only 12 of the group are non-English speaking and these, McLachlan says, are "on probation." The village of Glace Bay has 1500 World War veterans, and in district 26 of the United Mine Workers there are 4000 veterans, mostly miners. These men are not likely to follow "Red" McLachlan.

**Head of the Corporation**

The man perhaps furthest away from him in outlook in the province is J. E. McLurg, vice-president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, and manager of the mines. He is the center of the miners' attacks. The strike, as he sees it, is a movement of misguided men, led by radicals. He declares stories of miners' privations are exaggerated. He makes out a strong case for the corporation's need for reduced wages. Coal competition with West Virginia mines, he says, is forcing Canadian retrenchment. The annual \$1,200,000 saved by a 10 per cent wage slash would share largely in restoring Besco's fortunes on the stock market. He declares the cheapness at which the corporation has rented houses to miners, for about \$1 per room per month, and declares the company-owned stores

were a "blessing" to the miners. He hints that the miners have been paying their own way too long. The radicals must be taught a lesson. One recalls how he broke the shipyard workers' strike before he was called by Besco to Sydney, and how he smashed the Besco steel workers' strike in 1923 after coming here. He is quietly inflexible in mentioning the proposed 10 per cent wage cut. "The company must have 10," he says.

**Maintenance Work Resumed**

SYDNEY, N. S., June 17.—Maintenance work was resumed yesterday in several of the collieries of the British Empire Steel Corporation which have been idle since the strike of the United Mine Workers of District 26, last March. The collieries have not been pumped overhauled for nearly two weeks owing to the activities of picketing strikers. Under the protection of armed members of various branches of the Canadian permanent army, the colliery fires were being stoked and arrangements made to operate one of the big powerhouses west of Glace Bay. The protection of armed members of various branches of the Canadian permanent army, the colliery fires were being stoked and arrangements made to operate one of the big powerhouses west of Glace Bay. The protection of armed members of various branches of the Canadian permanent army, the colliery fires were being stoked and arrangements made to operate one of the big powerhouses west of Glace Bay.

**DEFENSE DAY CHAIRMAN NAMED**

AUGUSTA, Me., June 17.—The appointment of Carl N. Milken, Maine's war Governor and director of port at Portland, as chairman of the committee for the observance of Defense Day in Maine on July 27, was announced yesterday by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster.

## LONGFELLOW-HAWTHORNE CENTENARY IS CELEBRATED

(Continued from Page 1)

poets and critics think of Longfellow and Hawthorne.

Hawthorne wrote at his bespectacled desk in the American Museum of Natural History, in the judgment of so many a critic as the English statesman and author, John Morley, has no been surpassed in the English language. Would the most romantic of our generation have maintained a high standard of workmanship, as regards the beauty of phrase and style, as keen insight into moral truth? Longfellow, I doubt not, is read in more homes of English-speaking people than any other poet of our tongue. Would he look on the work of many of our best-known poets as carrying on the traditions of early New England poetry? It is a challenge to wonder if, amid the hosts of writers of the day, there is even one whose career will be celebrated with equal enthusiasm in 2025. This college is a little more than a century old. It is to see the enduring quality of such devotion to art as both Hawthorne and Longfellow displayed, and does not claim to have either poet or novelist, but, having an important share in their development, it is a pleasure to have a peculiar sense, they belong here.

**Edward P. Mitchell**

Mr. Mitchell, whom President Sills then introduced, said, in part:

Within the reach of our everyday imagination is the Bowdoin of 1825, with its dignities and its virtues, its physical aspects, its abiding genius, the inherited passion of all the generations that have trod the campus and each other's heels. Fortunately for 1825 there was then in the Bowdoin faculty a conjunction of virile intellects and appealing individualities, a group of professors and instructors uncommon in any institution at any time. Upham, modest soul, friend of the stumped senior in his hour of need, Smyth, affectionately known as Old Perce, loved for his rugged goodness, hated for his caustic wit, the professor of ancient languages until 1824 and thereafter of rhetoric and oratory, whose treacherousness, based on the scabrously reached more than 60 American editions. Packard, whose lovable spirit, itself one of the best evidences of the Christianity he taught, seems very close to some of us gathered here today. And, quaintest and most erudite of the five, Parker, a Cleveland native, whose profound knowledge of substances and forces gave him world renown; yet so timid he could not cross a river except by bridge. These five men of individual force practically constituted the Bowdoin that mothered 1825 and class after class succeeding. They served her well as instructors and professors for an average of 45 years.

Mr. Mitchell went on to describe the campus as it was in the early days. The small cluster of hallowed bricks and beams, Massachusetts Hall, much as it is now, except for the new annex, the old Bowdoin, the chilly little wooden castle, which was the Bowdoin yard, a sand stretch, fringed on the west and south by dense hem-oak and chestnut, on the other side by aboriginal pines. Phi Beta Kappa's Alpha of Maine

## Poet Longfellow's Favorite Portrait

be secure. They served a generation which discerned their quality. But Longfellow and Hawthorne, that Longfellow and Hawthorne, great servants of our own republic of letters, which has known many generations, but only one quest for truth and beauty! Each of them was in his own way a master of design. Each was a consummate artist in execution. Both men were gentle and reverent. Their impulses were, on the whole, conservative. Longfellow and Hawthorne loved their country as only those men can love and express it whose roots run far down into the native soil. Yet they were too intelligent to believe that the problems of American life can be solved without reference to the general standards of civilization. The image of the world was set in their hearts; the round world with the sky over it, and not merely the provincial world of Brunswick and Salem and Cambridge.

**Longfellow Unpublished**

**Letter Given to Bowdoin**

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 17.—A hitherto unpublished letter presented to Bowdoin College here today reveals that Nathaniel Hawthorne gave up his intention to write a prose story of "Evangeline" so that his friend, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, might write the poetical epic. The gift was announced by Dr. Clifford Smyth, editor of the International Book Review, New York, as representative of the Hawthorne family. The letter from Longfellow to Hawthorne dated Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 26, 1847, reads in part:

I was delighted to receive your note about so long a silence and to find that "Evangeline" is not without favor in your eyes. Still more I thank you for sending it to me, the "legend of Acadia." This success I owe entirely to you, for being willing to forego the pleasure of writing a prose story, which many people might have taken for poetry, that I might write a poem which many people take for prose.

My own contacts with the alumni of that doubly golden age began with a glimpse of five survivors of the eight of 1817 prancing like hilarious fauns around Thordike Oak on the occasion of their fiftieth. A few years later I became intimately acquainted, at Bowdoin, with Rev. Henry Kingsbury, 1828. He had been freshman when the men of 1825 were seniors. Through his freshman eyes then, appears to us a senior Henry Longfellow, light haired youth, fastidious in his tastes and in attire elegant even to the ruffles at neck and wrist bands; highly esteemed by his college mates, but perhaps not quite so popular as his elder brother, Stephen, of the same class with whom he roomed in the north end of Winthrop.

**The Aristocratic Corner**

That end was the aristocratic corner. There also were Cilley and Hale. The Longfellow room became the seat of midnight sessions of Phi Chi. The tribunal known as Sodom County Court.

It has been said that the perfect rendering of an ode of Horace's, at the examination which opened Longfellow's way to his appointment by Bowdoin, his years in Europe, his subsequent career, was but a fluke, inasmuch as that ode happened to be the one with which he was already most familiar. If that is true then we are ready to assign its happy consequences to the entire English-speaking race. It has been the fashion at times to disparage Longfellow's poetic quality. Nevertheless Longfellow still holds the distinction, here and abroad, of being not only the best known, best loved American poet, but also one of the most popular lyricists that the English speaking peoples have produced.

Dr. Kingsbury told me not much of Hawthorne, except to contrast that deep nature, living habitually within itself, with his crotchety, open, cordial, friend-making. But little that is both new and true can now be said of Hawthorne, for he manifested the unusual combination of extreme reticence in companionship with surpassing candor and self-revelation in his writings. Elusive as was the soul that shone through the keen eyes of the handsome face, few characters are better documented. Through himself and his friend and Macanias Horatio Bridge, we know his Bowdoin life, class succeeding. They served her well as instructors and professors for an average of 45 years.

After cooling his heels awhile on Long Wharf in Boston, tallying dumps of coal under the aegis of the gilt spread eagle on Salem Custom House, this Bowdoin graduate invested a few hundred uncommensal dollars in Brook Farm Community. He lost his dollars there, except for the deferred dividend in the "Blithedale Romance." "I went to live in Acadia," he wrote a friend, "and found myself up to the chin in a barnyard." There were no single participants of that unique vegetable of high-thinking and vegetable culture now. Major St. Willard Saxton of Washington, a boy pupil of Ripley and Dana and Dwight in the school established by the Philanthropist. Of the Aristocratic division of the famous class and adjoining classes we have had lately, thanks to Edgar Achorn '81, an impressive exhibit. Mr. Achorn is warranted in asking whether a parallel can be found in any other American college. "Scrubby were the beginnings and

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## IRELAND ON EVE OF ELECTIONS

Free State to Vote for Local Government Bodies—Critical Issues Involved

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, June 17.—During the forthcoming week the Free State will be in the throes of elections for all local government bodies throughout Free State territory, including county councils, urban councils and town commissioners. Many critical issues are involved, for the last elections for these bodies were held in 1921 at the time the Black and Tans were in the country and any candidate for local government as well as for the Sinn Féin party put up for election was returned practically without election, merely as a patriotic demonstration.

Consequently, there has been seen during the last two years of self-government local authority after local authority, from the august, ancient Dublin Municipal Corporation down to the smallest urban council, set aside by an edict of the Minister for Local Government as unfit for its responsibilities, and their places taken by commissioners appointed by him. And there is no doubt public sympathy has, in the main, been with the Minister in such action.

If present elections do not go well, there will be a strong movement for displacing the elected local representation by commissioners appointed by the central government. Already the people point to the indisputable fact that where such commissioners have been appointed, and have displaced locally elected bodies, great economies have been effected, and the people's interests have been better served.

Consequently there is a considerable amount of apathy over the present elections. The apathy is increased by the fact that both the two leading political parties—the Government Party and the Republican Party—have issued statements that they do not propose to take any official part in the elections, believing their participation would confuse the purely economic and administrative issues involved. Nevertheless, apathy or no apathy, within the next week the people will, in fact, be called on to decide not merely as to the efficiency of their local government, but as to whether democratic government in local affairs is to continue in the Free State.

**OXFORD GIVES HIGH HONOR TO WOMAN**

**'Doctor of Science' Degree for Harvard Observatory Attache**

Announcement has been made by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, that Miss Annie Jump Cannon, also of the observatory, has just received the degree of "Doctor of Science" at Oxford University, in England, the first woman ever to be so honored. With conferring of the degree is in recognition of valuable contributions to astronomy, foremost among which is the completion of a catalogue of

225,000 stars known as the "Henry Draper Catalogue of Stellar Spectra."

It is said that Miss Cannon has listed, alphabetically and by classes, upward of 250,000 stars. The catalogue was inspired by the late Prof. E. C. Pickering, former director of the observatory, and was financed by money provided as a memorial to Dr. Henry Draper of New York, who gained distinction in astronomical photography. The work was started in 1911 and contains nine large volumes.

Miss Cannon received the degree personally, having left the United States June 1 for the purpose of visiting astronomers in other parts of England and France and to attend the triennial meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Cambridge, England, in July.

Miss Cannon is a native of Dover, Del. She was graduated from Wellesley in 1884 and became connected with the Harvard Observatory in 1897. Her work since then, in addition to the catalogue, has included a long series of observations of variable stars and a bibliography of the literature on variable stars. Much of her work was done at the Harvard Observatory branch station at Arequipa, Peru.

**MARCONI WIRELESS STATION IS SOLD**

By Special Cable

DUBLIN, June 17.—The Marconi wireless station at Clifden, County Galway, has been sold. Thomas W. Ward, Limited, shipbuilders of Sheffield, Eng., and is to be scrapped. The present station does not go well, and within a few weeks every vestige of the historic station that has played no small part in the history of the world will have disappeared.

The station was one of the first wireless stations on the shores of the Atlantic. At the time of their erection, the 300-foot-high steel masts attracted much attention, and were considered to be a notable engineering feat. With this equipment, it was the first wireless station to open regular communication with America on a wavelength of 7000 meters.

**MR. PRENTER HEADS RAIL BROTHERHOOD**

CLEVELAND, June 17.—The

advisory board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have selected William B. Prenter, Cleveland, to succeed the late Warren S. Stone as president of all Brotherhood activities, effective immediately.

Mr. Prenter was first vice-president and treasurer, having been elected to this office at the last triennial convention of the Brotherhood here a year ago. I. G. Griffing succeeded Mr. Prenter as first vice-president. Mr. Griffing was elected grand chief engineer at the last convention. A. Johnston, Chicago, assistant grand chief, succeeds Mr. Griffing as grand chief engineer.

**MELROSE WOMAN HONORED BY STAR**

One of the final events in the Eastern Star calendar of this fraternal year, is the reception to Mrs. Annie L. Woodman, newly elected Grand Matron of the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts, by her home chapter, Melrose Chapter, No. 14, Melrose, tonight. Grand officers and "line" officers are to attend.

Mrs. Woodman has been active in women's club, civic and social work for many years. She was elected Grand Matron at the annual session of the Grand Chapter.

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Not only are the ultra-straightline dresses included, but they are the last things in the way of godes and panels and trimmings and pleatings, and too numerous, almost, to mention the variety that gives distinction to each dress. In addition is the unique effect of color—the beauty of materials—plain dresses with just the touch of color one looks for—in fact, they come as near reproducing an ultra lot of French dresses as one can possibly conceive. Then everybody knows the charming variety of these dresses, and as fascinating as ever, they are irresistible at these low prices.

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## WAR MEMORIAL IS DEDICATED AS PEACE SYMBOL

First Unit of \$10,000,000  
Indianapolis Plaza Is Legion's Headquarters

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 17 (Special).—Indiana today dedicated to the Nation's World War heroes the first unit of its \$10,000,000 war memorial plaza in Indianapolis. This unit, to be the national headquarters building for the American Legion, was accepted for the organization by Col. James A. Drain, its national commander.

In his acceptance Colonel Drain pledged his organization's loyalty on "service to God and country in peace, as its members served God and country in war." Ed Jackson, Governor of Indiana, made the dedication address in a simple dedication ceremony.

Massed colors of the 57 legion departments were a feature of the program. The building will contain national offices of the American Legion Auxiliary and the "Forty and Eight" organizations.

"This memorial project ranks among the greatest the world has seen," said Colonel Drain, as he looked toward the site being cleared for the central shrine, the white obelisk type building which will rise to the south of the Legion Building.

"Great as it is, a greater memorial to the men of our Nation who paid the supreme sacrifice for their country and for the world is that which we raise in our hearts—a monument of memory, of reverence, and above all of service."

The American Legion, which has for its first ideal, intention and practice, service to God and country in peace as its members served God and country in war, accepts, Mr. Governor, from your hands this building to be the permanent home—this splendid building which shall always be, so long as there is an American Legion, its central office and the place from which its almost 12,000 posts, located all over the length and breadth of the land, shall be directed in their efforts in aid of community, state, and Nation."

Marcus S. Sonnatag, president of the board of trustees of the Indiana War Memorial, made a few opening remarks. Governor Jackson turned the building over to the Legion and allied organizations on behalf of the people of Indiana. Colonel Drain responded for the Legion, Mrs. O. D. Oliphant, national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, and George Dobson, chief de chemin de fer, for the Forty and Eight.

Following the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by massed bands, the American Legion band, which had been massed at the entrance, were advanced to the interior of the building.

**BUYING OF LEGATION BUILDINGS URGED**  
Boston Woman Says Rented Quarters Are Undemocratic

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, June 17.—American diplomats and envoys abroad who are living in rented legations not in keeping with the needs and dignity of representatives of the United States Government, will be encouraged by the statements of Mrs. Harold J. Coolidge of Boston, Mass., who has just returned from an extended European trip.

Mrs. Coolidge said there is an opportunity for the Washington Government to purchase the buildings housing its representatives at Brussels, The Hague, and at Stockholm. The only way to accomplish this, she declared, is to bring the matter to the attention of the American public.

Mrs. Coolidge said further: "Unlike those of other nations, our legations in those countries are housed according to the extent of the private pocket of our envoys. This seems to me undemocratic. I am sure it is only lack of information on the situation by the great mass of American citizens, which permits this to go on. It discriminates very unfairly on these valuable servants connected with our state department in its foreign service who are not wealthy."

**DEDHAM DEDICATES TABLET**  
Addresses by Winslow Warren, president-general of the Society of the Cincinnati, Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor, and J. C. J. Plamand, French consul at Boston, marked the dedication yesterday afternoon of a tablet commemorating the encampment of the French in Dedham in 1782 at what is now the corner of Court and Marsh streets. The exercises were under the auspices of the Dedham Historical Society. John K. Burgess, chairman of the board of selectmen, accepted the memorial on behalf of the town.

**SALVATION ARMY COMMANDER TO OPEN CAMP FOR CHILDREN**  
Evangeline Booth Will Dedicate "Wonderland" at Sharon on June 27 With a Group of Prominent State and City Officials Attending

Evangeline Booth, national commander of the Salvation Army, will officially dedicate "Wonderland," the new fresh air camp of the army, at Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock.

There also will be distinguished guests from all parts of New England. William M. Butler, United States Senator, has accepted an invitation to be present, as has also Governor Fuller and members of his staff. Mayor Curley also has promised to attend.

Col. William A. McIntyre, commanding officer for the New England province, will have charge of the program at which the New England

## Celebrated Concord Grape Developed in Massachusetts

Ephraim Wales Bull of Concord an Important Contributor to America's Vineyards Through His Experiments With Native Varieties

A rich gift to the American Nation's vineyards came in 1849 from the patient toil of a Massachusetts man, Ephraim Wales Bull, producer of the Concord grape—welcomed at once on thousands of hillside because it possessed "in a high degree the essential properties of a perfect grape: beauty of color and form, richness, fragrance and flavor and abundant juiciness." In addition to these qualities it was hardy and ripened two or three weeks earlier than any other good grape known in New England at that time.

On the old Bull farm near Concord, perils. Publicity brought it to the Nation's attention, and orders for vines began to roll in. Mr. Bull then had 1500 growing seedlings. The first season's sales amounted to \$3200—a large sum for a new fruit in those days. In a few years, however, almost every nurseryman in the country was growing his own Concord vines, and the sale slipped from Mr. Bull's hands.

In recognition of his contribution many famous men visited his farm and his neighbor, Hawthorne, took a great fancy to him. His friend, Professor Agassiz, invited him to lecture at Harvard University and gold and silver medals were bestowed on him.

**Birthplace of the Concord Grape**  
Original Vine Developed by Ephraim Wales Bull Still Preserved at the Old Farm Near Concord.

him by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Mr. Bull continued to labor in his vineyard in the hope of perfecting an American grape which should excel all others.

**Estimation of Service**  
An estimation of the value of the "Concord" was made by Wilfrid Wheeler in a paper read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1908 as follows:

**Grape-Growing Difficult**  
When Mr. Bull, a gold healer by trade in Boston, first tried to cultivate a few vines in his backyard in Boston, New Englanders found grape-growing difficult because the best vines, which were imported from the south, bore their fruit so late that New England frosts frequently nipped the clusters. After moving to Concord, Mr. Bull began experimenting with hardy native varieties. He departed from custom by growing vines from seedlings, saying nothing to his neighbors, who might deride. Year after year he culled out the undesirable vines. Even when he succeeded in obtaining fruit which pleased him he continued to nurse the vine for five years, to make certain that it fulfilled his ideals.

When the "Concord" grape was exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on Sept. 3, 1853, it received instant praise from the exhibitors.

**BRITAIN TO STRIVE TO REDUCE CHARGES**  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, June 2.—The mutual recognition on the part of leaders of both countries and workers that before a common ground can be reached on which the present slackness of industry may be met and overcome it is necessary to know just how costs in England compare with those of the Continent has brought out many interesting figures.

One of the most illuminating has just come from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, which is building a wide variety of railway requirements from firms in England and in the industrial countries of the Continent showed differences varying from 7 per cent to 35 per cent. Conferences are taking place in London engineering trade by means of which it is hoped to effect large reductions in these differences.

**NEW TURBINE INVENTED**  
VIENNA, May 27 (Special Correspondence).—A new water turbine has just been perfected by a Viennese engineer which is expected to prove of vast assistance in future electric power projects. Many years of work by Herr Eduard Suss has constructed a turbine, which is to be covered up shortly on the banks of the Danube. It is stated that natural or artificial waterfalls to produce the power will be unnecessary. No expensive plant is required, and the energy gained through this turbine is predicted to be far cheaper than the electric power derived either from coal or by means of waterfalls.

**SALVATION ARMY COMMANDER TO OPEN CAMP FOR CHILDREN**  
Evangeline Booth Will Dedicate "Wonderland" at Sharon on June 27 With a Group of Prominent State and City Officials Attending

Evangeline Booth, national commander of the Salvation Army, will officially dedicate "Wonderland," the new fresh air camp of the army, at Lake Massapoag, Sharon, Mass., on Saturday afternoon, June 27, at 3 o'clock.

There also will be distinguished guests from all parts of New England. William M. Butler, United States Senator, has accepted an invitation to be present, as has also Governor Fuller and members of his staff. Mayor Curley also has promised to attend.

Col. William A. McIntyre, commanding officer for the New England province, will have charge of the program at which the New England

Staff Band, together with several other of the larger bands of the Army, will play.

Cities that are expected to be represented by the band are: Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Chelsea, Everett, Fall River, Framingham, Gloucester, Leominster, Lawrence, Lynn, Malden, Marlboro, Medford, Milford, Needham, Newton, Pawtucket, Providence, Plymouth, Salem, Somerville, Taunton, Waltham and Worcester.

Following the dedication ceremonies there will be an inspection of the camp. Its big dormitories will be in use at that time, as the plan is to have the camp open by June 23.

to the North Cape and Spitzbergen. Finally there are the coastal route steamers and the private yachts which also carry tourists.

Most of the tourists traveling in Norway are Swedes and Danes. Fully 44 per cent of last year's tourists came from Sweden, while the Danes represented one-fifth of the entire number. Ten per cent of last year's tourists were British, while the Americans, making 8 per cent of the total number, came fourth. It appears from tourist statistics that Englishmen and Americans prefer the wildness of the western fjords, while the Swedes and Danes seek the inland air of the valleys of Valdres and Gudbrandsdalen in eastern Norway.

A Government tax of 10 per cent will be enforced from April 1, 1925, and will be levied on food and drink consumed at restaurants and hotels.

If food expenses and lodging have been fixed collectively, the Government tax will be charged on three-fifths of the combined amount. Guests visiting places that are chiefly serving dinner at low prices, provided that such refreshment rooms are not entitled to serve wine or beer containing more than 4.75 volume per cent of alcohol are to be free of tax.

Visitors to boarding houses who stay there for more than one week are also exempted.

**KENTUCKY FETE DRAWS THROGS**  
Lexington Observes Its Sesquicentennial With Colorful Pageant

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 13 (Special Correspondence).—Lexington, Ky., which received its name 46 days after the Massachusetts farmers "fired the shot heard 'round the world," observed the celebration of its sesquicentennial recently. Festivities were held here, and at Boonesboro, 20 miles away, a town which Daniel Boone founded eight weeks before the Lexington settlement.

One notable feature was the visit and address by Georges Daeschner, French Ambassador to the United States, on "Lafayette Day." Fayette County, of which Lexington is the seat, was named for the Marquis de la Fayette.

Incidental to the sesquicentennial a reunion of the Boone Family Association, originally descendants of Daniel Boone, but which has been opened to include all of the Boone or Boone family, understood to have descended from a common ancestor, immigrating from England in 1610. There are 5000 members living in all sections of the United States.

"The Boonesboro Convention" was staged by more than 50 characters in the stadium at the University of Kentucky. The Bachelor of Arts degree was conferred on 76 seniors, while four graduate students received the degree of Master of Arts. The honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws: William Morgan Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts; John Chester Hammond, former District Attorney of Hampshire County.

Doctor of Humane Letters: Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin, professor of the history of architecture, Columbia University; William Lyman Cowles, Transylvania University here.

**MOTOR CLUB HOLDS OUTING**  
Boston Motor Club members who have assembled at North Sutton, N. H., for their annual outing, today enjoyed a program of sports, with a banquet scheduled for tonight. The program for the remainder of the week includes: Thursday, golf tournament and climb up Mt. Kearsarge; Friday, motor trip around Lake Sunapee section; Saturday, all-day sports program; Sunday, luncheon and return to Boston.

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Florists and Landscape Architects  
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**Rhea's Bakery celebrates their first anniversary next week**  
Pound Cake, regular price, 40c

**Anniversary Week Only 21c**  
We are very thankful for the remarkable support given us by the public which has made it possible for us to steadily increase our volume of business to a point where we now occupy a place in the trade—as one of America's finest retail Bakeries offering a variety of 150 different articles fresh daily.

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An extraordinary collection of Printed Silk Summer Frocks for women and misses at \$13.50

These are the types favored by fashion and the weather. Made from georgette, silk crepe, tub silk, heavy crepe, broadcloth, etc., in favored pastel colors—soft or brilliant combinations—white or black.

All Sizes, 16 to 44

North Berwick, Scotland  
Special Correspondence  
A REAL hero he is, and only three and one-half years old! His name is Willie and he lives with his mother and twin baby brothers in the chauffeur's house above the garage.

One afternoon while the baby brothers were asleep in their pram on the square in front of the garage, there was a noise of a car in low gear and much horn blowing. The driver did not know her way very well. As she came slowly around the bend she heard loud cries, then saw little child run forward and place himself between the pram and the on-coming car, screaming "Mummy, Mummy"; but Mummy was not in sight. With outstretched arms he stood his ground till the car came to a standstill.

The driver hesitated about letting her dog jump out and told Willie not to be afraid. But now that he saw his precious little brothers were safe, he replied with a lofty air, "I'm no feared for doggies."

Washington  
Special Correspondence  
ON THE west side of the mountains of Glacier National Park, 1200 deer were fed by United States Forest Rangers last winter at eight feeding spots, according to Acting Superintendent Brooks.

The rangers hauled hay seven miles on hand toboggans to feed these animals, the snow being so deep that horses could not travel the trail. Three hundred pounds of the hay were hauled to the load on each toboggan.

W. T. Ring, forest ranger patrolling the Many Glacier region, fed a flock of 130 high-born sheep all winter. The animals became so tame they came down out of the mountains daily when he whistled their mess call to them.

At St. Mary's, a herd of 25 elk was fed out of the hands of the rangers from Christmas time until late this spring.

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Moore professor emeritus of Latin at Amherst College.  
Doctor of Literature: Ray Stannard Baker, author and editor.  
Doctor of Science: Robert Talbot Miller Jr., associate professor, Johns Hopkins University; Charles Whitman Cross, geologist and petrographer; George Gray Sears, professor emeritus, Harvard; Edwin St. John Ward, American University of Beirut.  
Doctor of Divinity: Alden Hyde Clark, director of Community House, American Board of Missions, Bombay, India; George Walter Fluke, professor of religious education, Oberlin College.

Master of Arts: Edwin Burrage Child, portrait painter; Frederick Scouller Allys, first secretary and executive officer of the Amherst Alumni Council.

The academic procession preceding the exercises was marshaled by T. J. Hammond '00, and included the board of trustees, the faculty, guests, the graduating class and the alumni. It moved from the Converse Memorial Library to College Hall.

The commencement speakers were four seniors—S. P. Page of Schenectady, N. Y.; Henry J. Bitterman of Suffer, N. Y.; Carlos L. Israel of New York City; and William H. Hastie of Washington, D. C.

**GLASGOW BOY SCOUTS GET CAMPING GROUND**  
Estate of 135 Acres Purchased for Purpose by Scout Council

GLASGOW, June 3 (Special Correspondence).—The Glasgow Boy Scouts are now the happy possessors of an ideal camping-ground within easy reach of the city. For some time the Scout Council have felt keenly the need of a suitable place where the boys could have free open-air exercise and put into practice the training they had received indoors, and they have recently purchased, for the purpose, Auchengillan, a small estate of about 135 acres, in the Blane Valley, about 11 miles from Glasgow.

The land comprises woodland, rough pasture, and arable land, and is entirely suitable for camping. It will be used for week-end camps in spring and longer camps in summer, and will also serve, it is hoped, as an instructional camp for Scout officers and prospective Scout leaders.

The Scout Council intend, if funds permit, to erect huts, so that camping may be carried on in winter or in bad weather, in fact practically all the year round.

A good deal of work has to be done on the estate in improving the water supply, erecting huts for storage, and other purposes, and doing some surface drainage, so that this year the ground will not be available for any large number of boys. But next spring it is expected that all will be ready, and that the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden Powell, will then come north for the formal opening.

The cost of the estate and the necessary improvements amounts to about £2500. Of this sum the Scout Council have on hand £1500, which was collected in Glasgow during the Scout Week of 1924; and the Council now aim at raising a further sum of £2500. In such an enterprise, involving opportunities for the training and recreation of the many boys of the city, the Council may well feel assured of the sympathy and financial support of the people of Glasgow.

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YALE CONFERS  
1005 DEGREESFifteen Men Prominent in  
Various Activities Are  
Honored by University

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17 (AP)—At its two hundred and twenty-fourth commencement exercises today, Yale University conferred 1005 degrees in course and 15 honorary degrees, more than 200 more degrees than ever before conferred at Yale.

The traditional procession of officers, faculty, and candidates for degrees preceded the exercises. The procession formed on the college campus and marched by the customary route to Woolsey Hall, where the degrees were conferred. The presence of alumni in the column was omitted owing to the large size of the graduating class.

Those members of the graduating class who qualified for commissions in the officers' reserve corps received their formal commissions at the exercises. Maj. Archibald V. Arnold, commandant of the Yale R. O. T. C., presenting the candidates. In conferring honorary degrees Yale honored eight sons.

The honorary degrees followed: Master of Arts: Francis Pratt, Yale '88, vice-president of the General Electric Company at Schenectady; Arthur Boothby Morrill, Yale '73, principal of the Connecticut State Normal School at New Haven; Edward Stephen Harkness, Yale '97, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York and the New York Public Library; and John Stalge Davis, Yale '95, associated professor at Johns Hopkins University.

Doctor of Divinity: Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; John Monroe Moore, Yale '95, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Dallas, Tex.

Doctor of Science: Donald Dexter Van Slyke, research chemist at the Rockefeller Institute, and Robert Andrews Millikan, president of the California Institute of Technology.

Doctor of Laws: Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College; John Hay Hammond, Yale '76, mining engineer; Gifford Pinchot, Yale '89, Governor of Pennsylvania; Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Corporation, America, and James Rockwell Sheffield, Yale '87, American Ambassador to Mexico.

The degrees in course conferred were as follows: Bachelors of Art, 267; Bachelors of Philosophy, 151; Bachelors of Science, 208; Bachelors of Fine Arts, 18; Bachelors of Music, 12; Bachelors of Law, 85; Master of Law, 1; Doctors of Law, 2; Doctors of Science, 51; Masters of Divinity, 21; Doctors of Medicine, 45; Masters of Arts, 21; Masters of Science, 30; Masters of Science of Electrical Engineering, 3; Masters of Science of Mechanical Engineering, 4; Masters of Science of Mining and Metallurgy, 8; Mechanical Engineers, 7; Certificates of Public Health, 2; Doctors of Public Health, 1; Doctors of Philosophy, 68.

HONORARY DEGREES  
BESTOWED AT BROWN

Seven Awards Made at Commencement Exercises

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17—Seven honorary degrees were conferred at Brown University today. Degrees of Doctor of Divinity were awarded to the Rev. James M. Stiffer of Evanston, Ill.; the Rev. Joseph Leishman Peacock, president of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; and to the Rev. Thomas Burgess of New York, secretary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in charge of work among the foreign born.

John Hessin Clarke, Cleveland, and Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, professor of English at Harvard, were awarded degrees of Doctor of Laws. Albert Easton White, professor of engineering research at the University of Michigan, received a Doctor of Science degree, and Margaret Bingham Stillwell of Providence, curator of the Annamary Brown Memorial Library, received an A. M. degree.

Three hundred and ninety-five degrees were awarded by the university as follows: Bachelor of Arts, 113; Bachelor of Philosophy, 197; Bachelor of Science, 29; Bachelor of Education, 9; Master of Arts, 31; Master of Science, 4; Master of Business Administration, 2; Doctor of Philosophy, 10.

Included in the 395 were the following awards to women: Bachelor of Arts, 63; Bachelor of Philosophy, 82; and Bachelor of Education, 7.

D. A. R. HEAD COMING  
TO MASSACHUSETTS

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president-general of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, will come to Massachusetts next week to take part in two important ceremonies for that organization.

On June 23 she will attend the dedication of the Massachusetts

Established Charge Accounts  
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30c; doz. \$3.50.

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Ice it and see how good  
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D. A. R. dormitory at the American International College at Springfield. This is a project of the Massachusetts society and called for the expenditure of \$60,000, which is being raised by the chapters as part of their Americanization work during a period of three years. Its completion will mean that 58 more girls can be accommodated at the college.

On June 24 Mrs. Cook will preside at the dedication of the memorial fountain at Plymouth in memory of the Pilgrim mothers. This is a gift from the Daughters of the American Revolution all over the country and its cost, \$25,000, was subscribed in time for the tercentenary celebration, but its completion was delayed until this time.

Mrs. Larz Anderson, librarian-general, will entertain Mrs. Cook and she has invited the members of the Massachusetts state board of management to Weld on June 25 to meet Mrs. Cook and the other national officers who accompany her.

MIDDLEBURY HEARS  
ATTORNEY-GENERALFlouting of Law Denounced  
by Mr. Sargent

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 17 (AP)—He who flouts a law because he disapproves of it joins the force of disorder and weakens the fiber of organized society, John G. Sargent, Attorney-General of the United States, declared in an address yesterday at the one hundred and twenty-fifth commencement of Middlebury College.

"The great problem confronting this country today," the speaker said, "is that of self-control, of the exercise by the Nation, by states, by municipalities, by individuals, of that measure of self-imposed restraint upon the activities of each which will insure a proper discharge of the duties of each and a proper observance of the rights of others."

Middlebury graduated a class of 133 students and awarded seven honorary degrees.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was bestowed on Attorney-General Sargent, whose home is in Ludlow, Vt. George Russell Wales '87, member of the United States Civil Service Commission, and William Walter Hubbard, second assistant secretary of Labor, and former commissioner-general of immigration, and a native of Vermont.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was given to Enoc Frye Bell, associate secretary of the American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions. The honorary degree of doctor of letters was awarded to Prof. Andre Moriz of the French department at Harvard. Prof. Ernest Calvin Bryant '91 of Middlebury College, was awarded an honorary doctor of science degree, and the degree of master of arts.

VERMONT STARTS  
FOREST RESERVE

PLYMOUTH, Vt., June 7 (Special)—A state forest reserve is to be established here, and there is much interest in the project because one of the two tracts on which options have been secured adjoins the birthplace of President Coolidge. Negotiations for the purchase of the land are already under way by Robert H. Ross, state forester, and Perry H. Merrill, assistant forester.

The open land on the tract will be planted to spruce and pine by the State next spring and the land now timbered will be thinned according to forestry methods. Since the forest is on the main road from Plymouth to Bridgewater, Corners, it will be an object lesson to the thousands of persons who visit the Coolidge home.

TECHNOLOGY PLANS  
MORE CLASSROOMS

Addition of new buildings at Massachusetts Institute of Technology to provide more classrooms and recreational facilities is planned, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the institute, announced at graduation exercises in the great court yesterday afternoon when degrees were conferred upon 578 candidates, including 13 women, according to the revised figures.

Dr. Stratton said that the tentative program would probably include a memorial auditorium spacious enough to accommodate the large assemblies which now tax the facilities of the institute.

COLLEGE FOR WOMEN  
HONORS OWN FACULTY

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 17 (AP)—For the first time in its history, Connecticut College for Women yesterday awarded three honorary degrees, that of Master of Arts, to members of its own faculty. They were: William Bauer and Frederick Weld, associate professors of music, and Miss Arle W. Sherer, assistant professor of fine arts.

The class of 1925, numbering 69, were graduated. The commencement speaker was Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University.

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Philadelphian, Pa.

Philadelphian, Pa.

HARVARD CLASS  
DAY COLORFULGraduates of 1865 Led Pro-  
cession—Law School Asso-  
ciation Holds Election

Harvard paused in its formal commencement program today to devote itself almost exclusively to attendance on the Harvard-Yale baseball game, the second of the annual series, at Cambridge, this afternoon. Informal "spreads" and parties went on, of course, as always during commencement week, thus filling the gap between yesterday's spectacular Class Day observances and the impressive exercises scheduled for Commencement Day, tomorrow.

Following exercises in Appleton Chapel and Sanders Theater, all roads yesterday led to the Stadium, where the most picturesque of all the commencement episodes was enacted. First came the parade of classes, the oldest being that of 1865, which led the procession. Then down through the years marched the classes, winding up with the seniors. After much cheering by classes and singing by the glee club, the ivy oration was read by Robert E. Sumner of Boston.

Class Colors Presented  
Then came the presentation of the class colors by Henry T. Dunker, first marshal, to the class of 1925, the singing of "Fair Harvard," and the famous confetti battle, which contributes one of the most colorful scenes of the stadium celebration.

Among the features of yesterday's program was the annual meeting of the Harvard Law School Association, which elected the following officers: President, William Thomas '78, San Francisco; treasurer, Reginald H. Smith '14, Boston; secretary, Frank W. Grinnell '98, Boston.

Regional Vice-Presidents—New England, Thomas J. Collins '14, Springfield, Mass.; Eastern, Clarence K. Bowie '07, Baltimore, Md.; Southern, Matthias Mahon '97, Mobile, Ala.; Central, Murray Seasongood '93, Cincinnati, O.; Western, Philip Elliott '16, Bloomington, N. D.; Southwestern, Charles E. Dunbar '14, New Orleans, La.; Pacific, Marcus C. Sloss '93, San Francisco, Calif.; Canada, Demetrius Baril '14, Montreal; European, Prof. Harold D. Hazeltine '98, Cambridge, Eng.

Members of the Council to Serve Until 1929—Harold Putnam Williams '06, Brookline; Harold S. R. Buffum '12, Fall River; Frederick W. Ham Brune '17, Baltimore.

Portrait of Professor Wambsguth  
At the meeting a portrait of Professor Wambsguth was presented to the law school by Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the association, with the following remarks:

"Since the days of Langdell the strength of the law school has been in its method and its teachers, who have made the method effective. It has been the privilege of the Law School Association to keep fresh the memory of its teachers as a part of great traditions by presenting portraits of many of them to the school. Today the association adds Charles Hopkinson's portrait of Professor Wambsguth in recognition of his devoted service to the school and to the law."

MRS. ROGERS NAMED  
IN SPECIAL PRIMARY

LOWELL, Mass., June 17 (AP)—Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers was nominated by the Republicans of the Fifth Massachusetts District, at a special primary election held yesterday. Returns from 29 cities and towns out of 32 in the district, including Lowell, Woburn and Reading, gave Mrs. Rogers 13,084 votes, as against 1939 for James W. Grimes of Reading and 563 for George H. Brown of Lowell.

In the Democratic end of the primary, former Governor Eugene N. Foss was unopposed for nomination. The final election will be held on June 30. The vote in the special primary was unusually light, due largely to the absence of a contest in the Democratic Party. The Republicans were also apathetic, except in Lowell, where a fair vote turned out.

GOVERNOR TRUMBULL  
REPORTS ON HIS TEST

HARTFORD, Conn., June 17 (AP)—Gov. John H. Trumbull reported to the War Department by telegram last night the result of the surprise defense of the Connecticut National Guard. He requested that this report be accepted in lieu of one on

TRULY our greatest sale. Fabrics and designs which Paris demands and the smart American Woman has accepted. Original price tags remain uncut. Each individual piece greatly reduced on its own merit—resulting in a great saving on every piece in our stock. Browse around Palmer's fourth floor honey daylight salon and judge for yourself the reductions of this our greatest silk sale.

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National Defense Day, July 4, "when, in accordance with my telegram to you of June 4, the Connecticut troops will not be called out." The following is a copy of the Governor's telegram, addressed to Acting Secretary of War Dwight Davis:

"The Connecticut National Guard was mobilized on four and one-half hours' notice at 7 p. m., Monday, June 15. The movement was undertaken as a defense test to determine the actual state of preparedness of the State's military forces and resulted approximately in a 96 per cent response by officers and a 90 per cent response by enlisted men. No warning of any kind having been given prior to the muster order at 2:30 p. m., I am satisfied that our troops are well organized to respond promptly to any emergency call for their services."

PRINCETON DEGREES  
CONFERRED ON 377Gifts of \$1,079,160 for Fiscal  
Year Announced

PRINCETON, N. J., June 17 (AP)—As a climax to the one hundred and seventy-eighth annual commencement exercises of Princeton University, Dr. John Grier, ribbon, president, presented diplomas to 367 members of the senior class. The ceremony took place on the steps of historic Nassau Hall and hundreds of alumni and friends of Princeton, seated under the elms of the front campus, witnessed the ceremony.

A feature of the exercises was the conferring of honorary degrees upon 10 prominent Americans by Dr. Andrew West, dean of the graduate college, on behalf of the university. The recipients were as follows:

The Rev. Charles R. Erdman, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, here, professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America; Dwight Whitney Morrow of Englewood, N. J.; Daniel A. Rust, dean of Tufts University, Senator from Pennsylvania; John Gilbert Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; John Frederick Wolfe, organist and composer; Sam Higginbottom, missionary in India; Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City; Louis Davidson Ricketts, mining engineer of Arizona; John Bach M. master, until lately professor of American history in the University of Pennsylvania, and Charles Scribner, a member of the firm of Charles Scribner & Sons.

Six of the 16 recipients of honorary degrees are graduates of Princeton.

Gifts totaling \$1,079,160 were received by the university during the last academic year.

The gifts include an anonymous donation of \$350,000 for a new dormitory, a gift of \$100,000 to the department of fine arts by John D. Rockefeller Jr., conditional on \$500,000 being raised by June 30, 1926, and the donation of \$50,000 given by Chester A. Branham of New York City toward the building fund of the new university chapel contingent upon \$200,000 additional being raised.

SEIZED CRAFT BRING  
\$3000 AT AUCTION

More than \$3,000 was realized by the United States Government at an auction sale of three motorboats and 3 automobiles which had been seized for alleged run running, held at the United States Army Base yesterday. The sale was ordered by Willard W. Lufkin, Collector of Customs at this port, and was attended by nearly 250 prospective bidders.

Interest in the sale was keen. An automobile truck, 1923 model, appraised at \$900 sold for \$850, a touring automobile of 1924 model, appraised at \$800 sold for \$605.

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SAVINGS BANKS  
MEN IN SESSIONNational Association Dis-  
cusses Problems of Poland  
Springs Meeting

POLAND SPRINGS, Me., June 17—Problems of many phases which beset savings banks were taken up today at the sixth annual meeting of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks. About 1000 delegates are taking part in the deliberations, which will continue through Thursday and Friday.

Formal addresses have been eliminated from the program, but there will be discussions during the conference by some of the most prominent executives and trustees of savings banks in the country. A meeting of the council of administration this forenoon preceded the session of the conference.

James M. Wilcox of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided, but a leader will be in charge of each topic to be discussed in the "open forum," which has been adopted for this year in place of the customary formal papers of other conventions. Each leader will call on members to deliver their views from the floor.

One of the topics on which the delegates, who come from institutions which represent people's savings to the extent of more than \$11,000,000, will compare notes will be that of lost depositors—persons who maintain accounts for a time, then disappear.

The conference is expected to disclose intense interest in the proposed reorganization of the St. Paul railroad in view of the fact that savings banks hold about \$40,000,000 of the \$450,000,000 outstanding bonded indebtedness of that road.

NEW APPOINTMENTS  
AT HUNTINGTON "Y"

At a meeting of the committee of management of the Huntington Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon, Daniel E. Rust was chosen chairman of the new vocational guidance and employment service department of the Y. M. C. A., which will begin its work Sept. 1. T. Grafton Abbott was reappointed chairman of the committee of management by Arthur S. Johnson, president, and Albert P. Everts was chosen vice-chairman and William B. Durken secretary.

Sidney A. Weston was appointed to the boys' work committee. Dr. Stephen A. Rushmore, dean of Tufts Medical School, to the committee on community approach, and Benjamin F. Tower to the house committee. The financial statement for the year was presented and showed another successful year, it being closed without debt.

JUNIOR ACHIEVEMENT  
CLUBS OPEN EXHIBIT

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 17 (Special)—The annual city-wide exhibition by the Junior Achievement Clubs opened yesterday afternoon and will continue through the week.

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Deposits—\$7,500,000.00

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Nearly 800 articles made by 600 club members are shown at the institute in Pearl Street, where demonstration and judging contests also are being conducted each day. Radio and electrical products, metal toys, furniture, cement articles, wood work, leather work, scarfs and other textile products, photographs, foods and various other things are included in the exhibition.

More than 100 ribbons and pennants and the city championship banner will be awarded at the close of the exhibition, and the club members, leaders and demonstration and judging teams to be sent to the Eastern States Exposition in September will be selected. These will compete on that occasion for interstate honors.

POWER COMPANY  
SALE NEGOTIATEDManchester (N. H.) Plant to  
Go to Insull Interests

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 17—The Middle West Utilities Company, according to J. Brodie Smith, vice-president and general manager of the Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, yesterday completed negotiations for the purchase of the latter company. The amount involved is approximately \$7,500,000.

The sale is contingent upon the securing of 55 per cent of the stock by the Middle West company by July 15. Letters will be mailed to every shareholder recommending the acceptance of the offer made by the Insull interests of \$150 per share. In the notice to stockholders, it will be stated that they will not be forced to dispose of their holdings. There are 49,500 shares of stock scattered throughout New England.

The Insull interests, who now control public utilities valued at about \$300,000,000, it is probable will enlarge the local business after the property has been secured.

## OLD FIRE ENGINES TO BE SOLD

The last of Boston's horse-drawn fire engines, five in number, are to be auctioned Friday morning at the Bulfinch station house, opposite Howard Street. Four of the five obsolete engines have been in the city service for years—the first 55 years, the second 55 years and two others 35 years. This sale will remove all of the horse-drawn apparatus from the Boston fire department but not all of the steam-driven pumps.

## SEIZED MOTORBOATS SOLD

Following the sale of seized motorboats, conducted by the customs officials at the Army Base in South Boston, yesterday, four more were put up for auction by the United States marshal, Newton Berry of Roxbury purchased three of them as follows: D-633 for \$280, Cormorant for \$1000, and the C-152 for \$675. The C-662 was sold to Hector Pinchaud of Abington for \$360.

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Girls' Sizes 2½ to 8—Now.....\$6.00

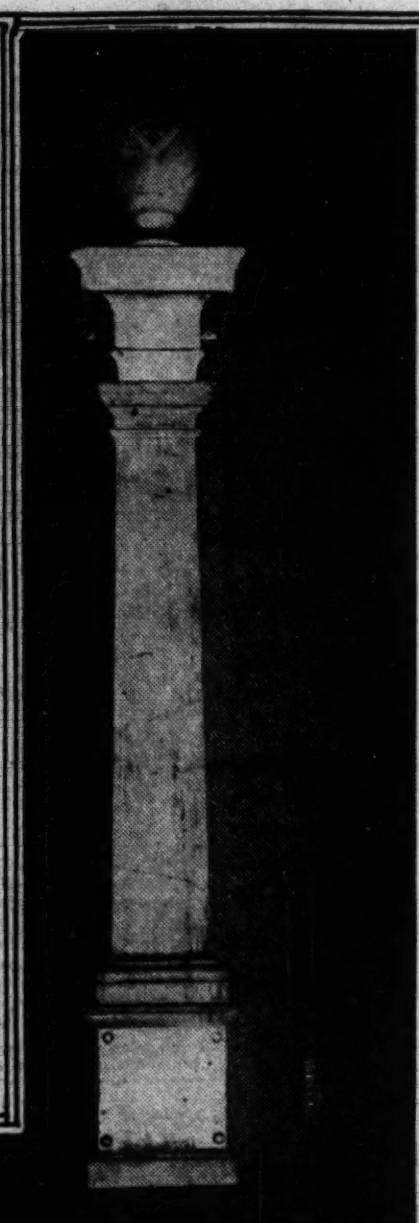
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## 7



Model of the first monument erected on Bunker Hill which, with the land, was given in 1825 by the King Solomon's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Charlestown, Mass. (now in Somerville, Mass.), until the more imposing structure could be built.



THE  
*New-Hampshire*  
AND  
HISTORICAL  
CONTAINING the FRESHEST ADVICES  
FRIDAY April 28, 1775.

LONDON, March 5.  
MEMORIALS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IN THE first Way to reduce Peace to Harbours, must, I tell you the Viceroy of Dublin, &c. to the Government.  
A Cessure Council is ordered for Tuesday has been called for the present day.  
The House of Commons has been called for the present day.

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*New-Hampshire*  
AND  
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[illegible][illegible]

A black and white photograph of a man in a military uniform standing outdoors. He is wearing a peaked cap, a light-colored tunic with buttons, and dark trousers. He is holding a long rifle vertically in front of him. In the background, other figures in uniform are visible, and a building with a flag is partially seen.

A black and white photograph of a vintage steam-powered tractor or portable engine. The machine features large spoked wheels, a prominent flywheel, and a horizontal boiler. It is positioned on a flat surface, casting a shadow.

**A** memorial to American freedom, the Bunker Hill Monument, dedicated one hundred years ago, stands in Charlestown, Mass., a permanent emblem of peace based on equality and justice. Today Boston celebrated the Sesquicentennial of the Battle of Bunker Hill with patriotic exercises.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Negro and His Songs

The Negro and His Songs: A study of typical Negro songs in the South, by Howard W. C. Johnson. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The University of North Carolina Press.

THIS folk study, which is to be followed by an added collection which will "portray objectively the story of race progress in the United States up to the last half dozen decades," has been presented as a part of the story of the Negro race.

A large number of the true folk songs, as exemplified by the religious songs and a distinct common type of popular song of the present day, are incorporated in this collection by investigators who have an intimate understanding of the particular class of Negro of which they write.

It would, of course, be impossible to depict the progress of a race as a whole through the medium of cheap songs of ephemeral character drawn from the lowest classes, but the authors remind the reader that "while the Negroes in the book are real Negroes, they do not represent all the Negro race." The book, therefore, must be studied with the understanding that it is the song expression of the common type and in the case of the "social songs" of the Negro of the underworld.

Source of Jazz  
The words of the songs, which are given without musical notation, have been collected in northern Mississippi, northern Georgia and a few from Tennessee and North Carolina. It is principally from the Mississippi delta that America has acquired the primitive "jazz" and "blues."

For the purpose of this work, the folk verse is regarded as of more importance than the music of the songs. A description is given, however, of the role of the "music physician" and the "knife song" and "train song" of the imitative "musician" are explained in full. The innovations of the illiterate music-makers who desired to make their instruments "talk" and "sing" throw new light on the origin of some of the jazz noises of today.

While the collection in its entirety lays no claim to the title of "folk songs," the first section is devoted to the old religious melodies, the "Spirituals," and as significant and true folk music they are the most appealing songs to be found in this book of nine chapters. A serious student has made of many songs public, by Negro school quartets and individual singers.

One marvels at the Negro's intimate knowledge of Adam, Moses, Noah, Ezekiel, Mary and Martha and other Biblical characters of whom he sings with a familiarity befitting a well-known personal acquaintance. "King Jesus" was his bosom friend who bestowed grace upon the singer.

God made man an' man was sure. There was no sin an' his heart was pure. The authors note as a racial characteristic that: "There is no parallel instance of an oppressed race thus sustained by the religious sentiment alone. These songs are but the vocal expression of the simplicity of their faith and the sublimity of their long resignation." It is also correctly noted that while many of the young Negroes do not enter into the mood of the old songs, that "six decades of liberty for the slave people have signaled the better civilization, and there still remains among the Negroes the same emotional nature, the same sad, plaintive, beautiful, rhythmic sorrow-feeling in their songs."

As to "imagery, style and poetic effect," we find that "the Negro not only sees objects and persons clearly, but he makes them a part of himself. His pictures stand out in bold relief; they are painted on appropriate backgrounds. The total impression, be it serious or ludicrous, is formed with unchangeable definiteness."

Vivid Phrases  
"The Judgment Day" is an outstanding example of startling, vivid phrases incorporated into mental images which would not be unworthy of the pictorial presentation of a Sargent.

Among the "Spirituals," in contrast to such master sorrow songs as "Steal Away," we find many songs bearing quaint and unusual expressions and original ideas. Not in the confidence of the mechanism of a plane of the air, but in the trust of the sustaining power of angel's wings, the singer of yesterday shouted:

I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,  
I got to try the air,

a part, it is no wonder that he either forgets himself in gaiety or purges his feelings with his sad and plaintive outbursts.

The volume is a part of the story of what the Negro worker—agricultural and industrial—and the loafer, the hobo and the "bad man," whom the writers call the Negro singer, "can say and does say with art, humor, pathos and spontaneity—a vivid part rich in examples of the Negro's creative effort within the limitations of the collection, vivid in the visualization of his imaginings and the technique of his song."

As an example of experiences attendant upon the collecting of folk songs the following amusing incident is given: Sitting on a rock wall, listening with interest to the songs of a road gang, and enjoying the singing, a university dean decided to take down some of the songs as he heard them. With the thought of how oblivious the workers were to his presence, with difficulty he

## A GREAT GENTLEMAN OF THE ROAD

The true Portraiture of Captain James Hind the Robber, who dyed for Treason.



A Portrait From "No Jest Like a True Jest: Being a Compendious Record of the Merry Life, and Mad Exploits of Capt. James Hind, the Great Robber of England; Together with the Close of all at Worcester, where he was hanged, Hang'd and Quartered, for High Treason against the Common-wealth; Septemb. 24, 1652." Reproduced From Part II of the Catalogue of Maggs Bros., London, Entitled, "English Literature & Printing from the 15th to the 18th Century."

EVERY lover of adventure enjoys some familiarity, in a literary sense, with those supermen of the Arctic, whose home is a solitary hut set in an endless vista of ice, and whose occupation is to "mush" through Canada's silent plains, to drive their team of "huskies" across the wilds of Alaska, or to hunt walrus in an "umiak" among the ice floes. But which of us has penetrated that thick casing of furs, mittens and moccasins behind which the explorer stands, silent and inscrutable as the ice pack around him? His amazing courage and resourcefulness we know. For the rest, our imagination is left to picture what manner of man he may be, and how he contrived to become such a man.

Mr. Mason, then, can at least claim the element of novelty when he tells us quite unabashed that he is an explorer in the making, that he is serving his apprenticeship in the Arctic, and that he is "green" and open to conviction. He even begins by expounding the superman's vocabulary. "Mush" is a corruption of the French "marcher"; "husky" is the small, short-legged Eskimaux team-dog; "umiak" is the large walrus-bone boat in which women, dogs and luggage travel. This careful exposition may not be very flattering to our pride. The explorers, in their lofty way, have usually credited us with knowing these terms.

Evidently going on the assumption that we are all on the point of making a dash for the north, Mr. Mason furnishes us with a fund of useful information for our debut in the Arctic. And we may assure him that if it were our intention to forsake the noisy thoroughfares for the silence and darkness of the northern tundras, his informing volume would be our first choice for a companion. Nor would it discourage us to find some explorers disputing Mr. Mason's advice in detail. The gentility and unprofessional manner of his warnings and recommendations would be far more comforting in our novelties than the dazzling infallibility of the Arctic veteran.

Not that Mr. Mason actually encourages us to follow in his footsteps. One chapter, it is true, is devoted to Stefanssonian rhapsodies on the Arctic as a prospective residential

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finally caught the words of their song:

White man settin' on wall  
White man settin' on wall all day long  
Wastin' his time wastin' his time

"That the 'white man' immediately moved on need not be taken as evidence that he appreciated the song the less."

That a sincere collector's time is not lost is proved by "The Negro and His Songs," and appreciation is due the joint authors, Howard W. C. Johnson, Kenan professor of sociology and director of the school of public welfare, University of North Carolina, and Guy B. Johnson, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina, for a scholarly treatment of a widely popular subject. A similar sociological study of the lesser known large body of cultured Negroes, whose ranks are constantly being reinforced by a greater number of young college-bred men and women, together with an outstanding list of talented workers in the intellectual, artistic and musical fields, would be of untold value to the student of race relations and racial progress.

MAUD CUNY-HARR

## Stemming the Revolt

The New Barbarians, by Wilbur C. Abbott. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.50.

PROFESSOR ABBOTT has searched the skies for portents of danger, and he has found them in abundance. Had he offered his alarm a few years ago, when we were still struggling with the immediate after-effects of the war, it might have made a deep impression. But today, as we pass along his gallery of perils—Mencken, Freeman, the Plumb plan, Townley, Townier, the Non-Partisan League, Communists, Syndicalists, Socialists, Third Party, La Follette—and note that each has more or less spent its force, or else aligned itself with the normal life of the Nation, we find our equanimity undisturbed. We cannot pretend to share the author's fears of an inexorable proletarianism attempting the total obliteration of the great middle class. Indeed, we begin to wonder if he has chanced upon some belated budget of election lampoons which have caused him alarm in retrospect.

Professor Abbott's apprehensions arise. It would seem, from his stanch loyalty to the America of the period between the Civil War and the end of the century. It was unquestionably the great period of the young Nation's development, productive of a sterling type of American, the counterpart of the British Victorian, a stout upholder of tradition, form and the ideals of co-operative individualism laid down by the founders of the Nation.

Deplores Modern Phenomena  
Guided by such ideals, Professor Abbott naturally finds himself out of sympathy with a host of modern phenomena, from jazz and free verse to the spread of industrialism, and all those signs of revolt against form and tradition which, to him, are but milestones on the road back to barbarism. "There is no good music not based on sound principles of harmony, no good writing not based on sound principles of style . . . no good social system which is not based on sound principles of private morality."

The tendency to diverge from these well-founded precepts he finds is un-American and attributable to those who came in on the waves of unrestricted immigration. He lays it down to the influence of aggressive minorities who should be converted with all speed to the sane values of the majority. "There are no additions to our numbers are inheritors, not founders. Their memories are of ancient wrongs, not ancient rights; their standards are those of other times as well as those of other places. Why should not some of these men wish to shatter the whole scheme of things, and mould it

nearest to their hearts' desire? Our ancestors brought with them their conceptions of government, their standards of morals and conduct. Why should not these newcomers do the same? That is, in fact, precisely what they are trying to do, to the best of their ability."

Sees Analogy in Rome  
It is, seemingly, in these newcomers, many of them "but one generation removed from serfdom," that the author discerns the greatest danger. Crowded into industrial cities and placed at the disposal of sinister revolutionaries, they disclose to him the same elements that once de-

## Three Books to Buy, This Week

For Your Library:  
"The Great War" by Walter Austin (Marshall Jones, 75).  
For Your Living-Room:  
"The Great War" by Walter Austin (Marshall Jones, 75).  
For Your Pocket:  
"The Great War" by Walter Austin (Marshall Jones, 75).

## Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not mean that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Public Life, by J. A. Sponder. 2 vols. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$10.

Italian Landscape in Eighteenth Century England, by Elizabeth Wheeler. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, \$2.

The Campaigns of 1864 in the Valley of Virginia, by H. A. DuPont. New York: National American Society, \$2.50.

The Gospel of St. John, edited with a translation by St. Herbert Thompson. London: British School of Archaeology in Egypt, University College and Bernard Quaritch, 95c.

Parliamentary, by Clarence Darrow. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

Nine Little Dials, by Max Eastman. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$1.50.

The Queen of Sheba and Some Kings (The Story of Rosa Lewis), recorded by Mary Lawton. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$2.

America's Greatest Dam, by William Benjamin West. New York: Frank E. Cooper, \$2.

What La Follette's State Is Doing, by Chester C. Platt. Batavia, N. Y.: Batavia Times Press.

The Inter-Ally Debts and the United States, New York: National Industrial Conference Board.

Menesty Selections, by Edward W. Stitt. New York: Hinds, Hayden & Eldredge, Inc.

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## MRS. DALLOWAY

By Virginia Woolf  
A New Adventure in the Old Art of Fiction

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## The Creative Spirit

by Rollo Walter Brown

"Sound in its reasoning, constructive in its suggestions, and above all readable," said the Boston Transcript of this book, which the London Times called "a highly instructive survey of American characteristics and defects and their influence on creative effort."

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stroyed Rome. "Socialists and aliens, these two, were the cause of the downfall of the Roman Empire." Strangely different was President Wilson's remark to a large class of candidates for citizenship, that he liked to think of the American Nation continually renewing itself in those newcomers who were drawn toward its shores and toward its ideals.

But Professor Abbott is not concerned to examine his evidence with a critical historical eye. He contents himself with suggesting the possible sources of national danger, vaguely relating the various heterogeneous elements of disruption in one unified menace.

A little more elaboration of his theories of minorities would have been instructive. Britain tried repression and conversion in the Star Chamber and failed. Then she threw open Hyde Park to every head and revolutionary desirous of enlightening his fellow men, and succeeded admirably. In any case there is a general impression that in the natural course of a nation's progress, it is the function of aggressive minorities to try out the new roads, to man the outposts of thought. Such minorities were, surely, the Pilgrim Fathers, the revolutionists, the feminists, and the prohibitionists. Rarely can the great majority be relied on to seek out new paths, even such broad paths as America's national founders sketched out.

One other matter Professor Abbott leaves undetermined. It is impossible adequately to gauge the dangers of a nation until the Nation's resistance to those particular dangers has been also considered. Possibly, if, in addition to reviewing the various sources of national peril, the author had reviewed the Nation's remarkable stability and cheerfulness of outlook, he might have found the darkest of threatening clouds tend to roll away.

## Chesterfield, Reappraised

Chesterfield and His Critics, by Roger Coxon. London: Routledge, 12s. 6d. net.

MR. COXON is by no means the first to come forward to vindicate the fame of that polite, elegant, and polished figure of the eighteenth century, Lord Chesterfield, but he has set about his task with a thoroughness which no one else has attempted and brought to it a critical ability which has rarely been equaled in the same field. He has gone through a great mass of unpublished letters and state papers which his predecessors had left untouched, and from these, together with the known and more accessible material, he has constructed a figure which is very different from the Chesterfield of popular legend.

The art is that people have been too ready to take Lord Chesterfield on trust. They see him through the eyes of Dickens, whose "Sir John Chester" is a grotesque caricature, or through those of Johnson, forgetting that the great lexicographer himself admitted that his famous letter was not altogether in accordance with the truth. They know, even if they have not read them, that Chesterfield's letters to his son contain some very questionable advice. And that has been sufficient.

Against this partial view Mr. Coxon sets a more complete and more accurate picture. He cannot, indeed, always be acquitted of special pleading. It is sheer sophistry, in extension of the questionable advice already alluded to, to plead the low standards of an age which produced a Lyttelton and a Shaftesbury, though he makes a good point when he says that "it has often been remarked of the letters that the greater number attach more importance to manners than to morals, subject."

and accordingly suffer from lack of ideals. The same objection might be made with equal justice to a manual of instruction on golf; for it must be remembered that the principal motive of the later letters was purely technical, namely to improve the manners of an honest young man who lacked outward grace and polish.

Most critics, too, will consider that he rates Lord Chesterfield's literary abilities too highly. His style is pleasantly lucid and unaffected, and compares favorably with the rhetoric of his contemporary, Bolingbroke. But it lacks the strength and color of—to bring no greater name into the comparison—that of his own grandfather, Halifax. Be that as it may, Chesterfield is entitled, like anyone else, to be judged as a whole and not under a selected aspect, and he undoubtedly had many virtues besides a pretty wit and exquisite manners. As a politician his ability and honesty won him esteem in England and warm affection in Ireland, where his administration was conspicuously successful. To public life, at any rate, he brought an integrity which was often at sheer variance with self-interest. Though no democrat, as Mr. Coxon would have him be, he had little reverence for rank or long pedigrees. Of this kindness of heart there is plenty of evidence, and it is a pity that he should not be remembered by his familiar and charming letters to friends to whom he did not feel constrained to preach rather than by the didactic and too voluminous epistles to his son. The inclusion in his book of many of the former, some of them hitherto unpublished, is the best service which Mr. Coxon has rendered to his subject.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Art of the Anthologist

MAKING an anthology seems a simple task to everybody except the maker. Even a famous editor once referred to it as his hearing as a quiet desultory sort of work, to be taken up or laid down at will. "Like a woman knitting or embroidery," he little knew—that many an anthologist has discovered—that it is easier as a rule to write three books than to compile one satisfactory anthology.

"It had been my habit, I am now aware," says Mr. Christopher Morley, "to speak somewhat lightly of the labors of anthologists: to insinuate that they led lives of bland sedentary ease. I shall not do so again. When a publisher suggested a collection of essays, I thought it would be the most lenient of asks, . . . but the pangs of the anthologist, if he has conscience, are burdensome. There are so many considerations to be tenderly weighed; personal taste must sometimes be set aside, in view of the general plan; for every item chosen half a dozen will have to be affectionately conned, and sifted; and perhaps some favorite piece will be denied because the authors have reasons for withholding permission."

Of course, such things are known only to the genuine anthologist, who keeps in mind that "anthology" in its original Greek meant "a gathering of flowers, a bouquet," and that the most famous specimen, the Greek Anthology, owes its permanence, or at least its popularity, not to the fact that it contains several thousand short poems, covering a range of over a thousand years, but to the fact that among them there were a few hundred lyrics and epigrams and idylls of almost perfect beauty. The true anthology should contain no weeds.

The world has come to be used loosely, nevertheless, of almost any collection of short pieces, bound together by a central idea or string. Professor Brander Matthews uses it in this meaning, when he maintains that the making of anthologies is only one manifestation of the "collecting instinct," which leads a child to collect buttons, a boy postage stamps, or a man lyrics from the Elizabethan dramatists or cooking recipes in rhyme. Such collecting is assuredly great fun, as he says, and a hobby of the best, but if it is done without reference to the quality of the items and without art in the selection and arrangement, its product is not a true anthology.

It is because most people look upon the anthologist as merely a collector that the impression has not abroad that his work is easy. The mere literary collector, according to Professor Matthews, having become interested in type, form, or subject, begins to note down specimens as they occur in his reading. He may, for example, choose poems about New York, or Broadway, or Beacon Hill, or select recipes for making salads, or poems about trees; or he may accumulate examples of ballades, triolets, or rondeaux; or of sonnet-like verses; or of acrostics or charades; clipping

or copying industriously or desultorily, according to his temperament, until his collection has become large enough to fill a book. In such work, everything is grist that comes to his mill and completeness and variety are of more importance than excellence. The resulting book may be useful or curious or even delightful, but it has not been compiled in the spirit of the anthologist, whose art, according to Mr. Morley, is the art of the host. "His tact is exerted in choosing a congenial group making them feel comfortable and at ease; while his eye is tenderly set down the bright vista of tablecloth, for any lapse in the general cheer. It is well, also, for him to hold himself discreetly in the background." This is perhaps fanciful, but not excessive. He speaks lightly of his labors, but we must not take his statement too literally. "Dear Madam (or Sir).—This collection does not attempt to be representative. My aim was merely to bring together enough good letters to fill the book, and then to stop (although it happened, when the time came, rejected almost as many as I used). This places me in a strong position when (as you most frequently do) you throw up your hands and exclaim, 'Why has he left out This or That?' Sometimes the fault will be with the law of copyright; but probably quite as often it will be neither because I had not read the letters by This and That, or because I did not care enough for them. Perhaps one day I will try again." His reads nonchalantly enough, but an examination of his choice will reveal art at every step. He has played the host, selecting his guests with discretion and being careful to set them in such order that there shall be no quarrels and no unjust comparisons. There are about one hundred and fifty guests, but they were selected from among thousands.

The ideal anthologist must have read everything, yet he keeps his taste and judgment sound. He finds his taste growing unclean, as it will do under too much exercise, he must wait until a long abstinence has renewed it, or, if he is not so fortunate, he must choose his guests with discretion and being careful to set them in such order that there shall be no quarrels and no unjust comparisons. There are about one hundred and fifty guests, but they were selected from among thousands.

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of all the village women; it is a very simple and very ordinary thing to do. Why, then, do I wait each day by the window to see my shopper so by? Why, if I can, do I follow her, watching the patch of lavender color as it bobs ahead of me beneath the sun; watching the country shoes playing with the grass, and the rhythmic swing of the basket on the sunburst arm? Beneath the shadows of the trees the lavender turns blue, and the steps slacken, and sometimes halt if an unusual rustle is heard overhead, or a bird calls. And there I sit upon one of the wide wooden benches outside the village school to await my shopper's return.

I see her again at the bend of the road, her figure curved slightly to accommodate the weight of the basket; and then, as she approaches, the full radiance of color is mine, the full charm that endures in this daily occupation. It is because a white butterfly is gliding in and out around the basket: it is because a dozen sprigs of lavender have been accommodated with a corner between the cherries and the lemons; or is it a faint sentiment endowing the worn old purse where it rests in the rough hand?

She pauses at the end of the village to change her burden from one arm to the other, setting the dewy basket of beauty down upon the grass for a moment and reaching the shady hat on her smooth hair. Someone, overtaking her in a dog-cart, draws up by the side of the road. She raises her face to the driver and smiles, and in a twinkling up goes the precious basket and its owner, and away they all speed into the fullness of the sunshine.

Lying on the grass where the basket rested is one sprig of lavender.

## Litchi Chinensis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have been gathering litchi nuts! I have been gathering them With the Chinese children And they are bright red! See how this one plump boy Stretches up on his Chinese toes And prods with a pole! I cannot begin to tell you How much it is To gather litchi nuts With Chinese children, When they are bright red!

Litchi nuts come to me dried, The bright red turned to brown. To paper-shell red-brown. Since my childhood They have signified to me An international amity. Having been gifts of various cooks, And laundry and vegetable men, Accompanying delicate strips Of candied coconut.

I never knew Chinese ambassadors, Chinese authors, Chinese artists, But these I knew. Were Chinese gentlemen to me. And it is the international amity I have prized. Rather than the dried litchi nuts, Although the litchi nuts please me too!

Myrtle Sutherland.

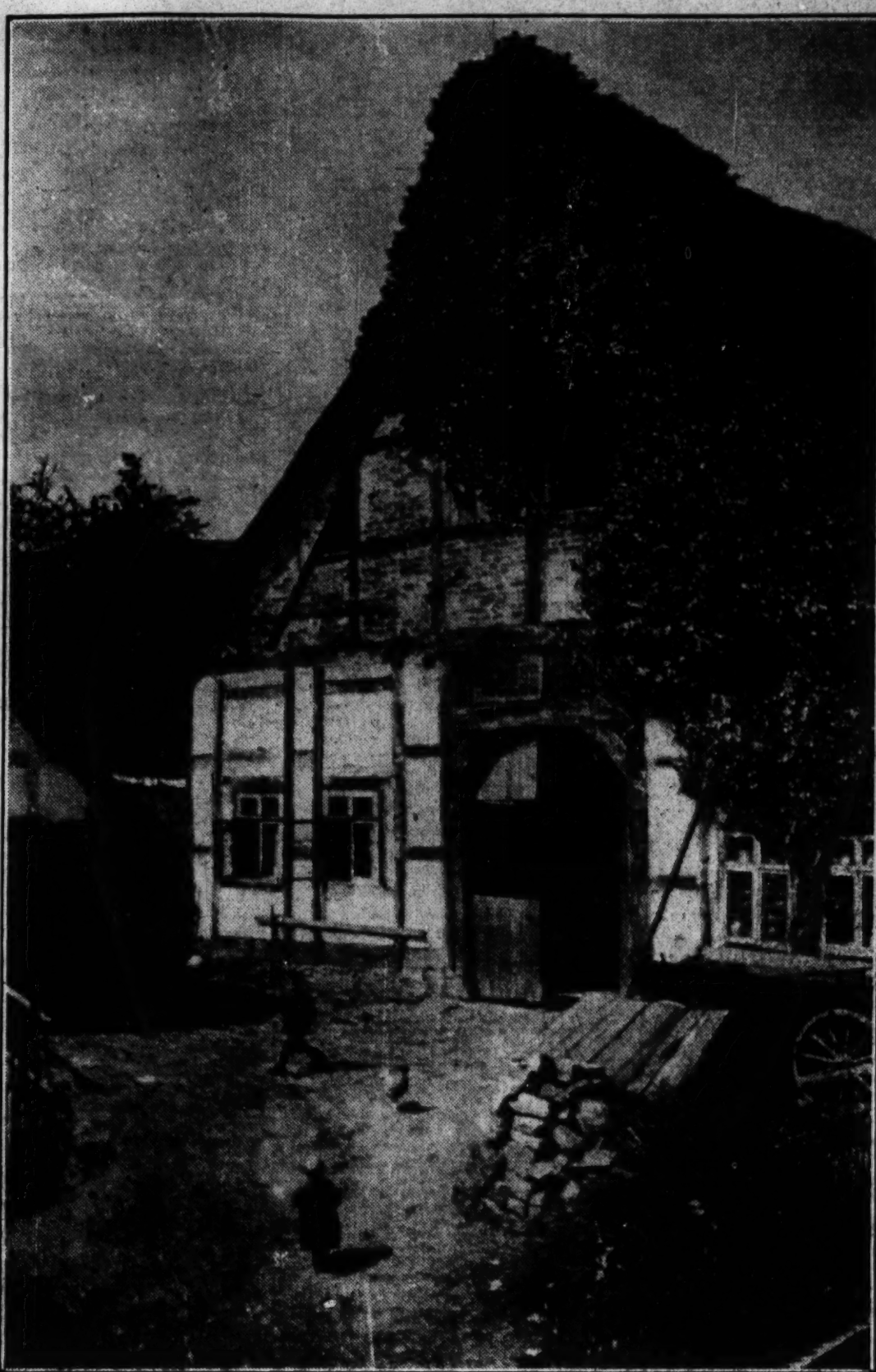
## Janet Symonds' Paintings

That she was an artist in the best sense of the word I do not hesitate to say. Whoever first taught her to paint must have started her on very sincere lines and inspired her with the pure instinct for form and colour. Her drawing was fine and exquisite and infallibly true. The early water-colour drawings of Athens, Hellenism, but, Monte Generoso, Granada and many Italian hill towns are full of poetry. Mr. William Hunt, the old water-colour painter, was a friend of her family in the early days at Hastings before her marriage. Mr. Brabazon, the artist, was also her friend in those days, and I fancy he must have helped her. Certain it is that my mother has a touch of his genius in some of her most inspired visions of sunset over the snow-peaks at Monte Generoso, and of tiny Alpine villages, such as Masugana, and others. She travelled much, both with her father and sister before her marriage, and also with my father, who was writing about those very places which gave such life to her painting. There is the true sense of line in her architectural drawings, too.

I want to try and give an idea of how and when she painted, especially the Alpine flowers, both of Am Hof and her travels in Italy and Greece. Some member of the family would bring down a rare flower from a walk on the mountains. If a large flower, it would be placed in a jug of water and its stalk supported by a strong paper collar. If a small flower, it would be put into a tumbler and held steady in like manner. Then she would sit in a quiet room hour after hour, day after day, and paint her treasure. It was agonising, sometimes, the way the thing would twist round and change its position. Guests would come in and make silly criticisms. Nevertheless, the study proceeded (and sometimes it took nearly a week), until justice was done to that beauty and its background, too. Then another would take its place.

Her patience and interest in her flower models were never-failing. Once, on a journey with my father, she picked one of those giant satyrs (Saxifraga pyramidalis), which are like nodding ostial feathers upon the rock. She had her paint-box on that journey, but no block big enough to hold the monstrous bloom. She got a piece of blue-grey grocer's paper, whose rough surface was exactly right for the Chinese white which she had to use. And this her portrait of the great saxifrage seems to me a monument in the history of Alpine flower painting.

Then there are her bird paintings. Specially striking is her study of the wall-creeper—a grey-brown bird with rosy under-plumage and the shape of a large humming-bird, when its wings are outspread—Margaret Symonds, in "Out of the Past."



Farm House in Westphalia

## Orchid Hunting

One of the fascinations of orchid-hunting is the fact that you may suddenly light upon a strange orchid growing in a place which you have passed for years. Such a happening came to me the day when I first found the rose pogonia. (Pogonia ophiodioides). It was following a cow-path through the hard-haek pastures which I had traveled perhaps a hundred times before. Suddenly, as I came to the slope of the upper pasture, growing in the wet bank of the deep-cut trail, my eye caught sight of a little flower of the purest rose-pink, the color of the peach-blossom, with a deeply fringed drooping lip, the whole flower springing from a slender stem with oval, grass-like leaves. At the scent of sweet-violets or of fresh raspberries. It is the pogonia family, which numbers the rarest of all our orchids, the almost unknown smaller worded pogonia (Pogonia affinis). Few indeed have been the botanists who have seen even a pressed specimen of this strange flower.

Two weeks after I found the rose pogonia, I came again to visit her. To my astonishment and delight, by her side was growing another orchid, like some purple-pink butterfly which had alighted on a long swaying stem. It was no other than the beautiful grass-pink (Limodorum tuberosum), which blooms in July, while the pogonia comes out in late June. The grass-pink has from two to six blossoms on each stem, and the yellow lip is above instead of below the flower, as in the case of most orchids. Years later I was to find this orchid growing by scores in the pine-barrens. Last, but by no means least, is the great green Habenaria—the exquisite fringed orchids. Purple, white, gold, green—they wear all these colors. He who has never seen either the large or the small purple fringed orchid growing in the June or July meadows, or the flaming yellow fringed orchid all orange and yellow, which had alighted on a long swaying stem, will find it a most interesting discovery. It was with my most recent adventure. I had traveled with the Botanist into the heart of the pine-barrens. There may be places where more flowers and rarer flowers and sweeter flowers grow than in these barrens, but if so, the Botanist and I have never found them. From the early spring when the water freezes in the hollow leaves of the pitcher-plant, to the last gleam of the orange polygala in the late fall, we are always finding something rare and new. On that August day we followed a dim path that led through thickets of scrub-oak and sweet-pepper-hush. By its side grew clumps of deer-grass, with its purple-pink petals and masses of orange-colored stamens. Sometimes the path would disappear from sight in masses of hudsonia and sand-myrtle. Everywhere above the blueberry bushes flamed the regal Turk's-cap lily, with its curved red petals. On high the stalks towered above a tangle of

lesser plants bearing great candelabra of glorious blossoms. Finally, we came to a little ditch which some forgotten cranberry-grower had dug through the barrens to a long-deserted bog. . . . As we followed the dike, the air was sweet with the perfume of white cedar. The long stream of brown cedar-water was starred with gleaming, fragrant water-lilies. In a marsh by the ditch grew clumps of cotton grass or papyrus, each stem of which bore a tuft of soft brown wool, like the down which a mother rabbit pulls from her breast when she lines her nest for her babies. At last, we came to the abandoned cranberry bog. Suddenly the Botanist jumped into the ditch, splashed his way across, and disappeared in the bog, waving his arms over his head. I found him on his knees in the wet sphagnum moss, chanting ecstatically the mystic word "Elephragiotis." In front of him, on a green stem, was clustered a mass of little flowers of incomparable whiteness, with fringed lips and long spikes. One petal bent like a canopy over the brown stamens, while the other two flared out on either side like the wings of tiny white butterflies. It was the white-fringed orchid (Habenaria elephragiotis). Beside her whiteness even the showy petals of the water-lily and the white alder showed yellow tones. Like El-Natah among the stars, the white fringed orchid is the standard of whiteness for the flowers.

Three great blue herons flew over our heads, folded their wings, and alighted not thirty yards away—an unheard-of proceeding for this very bird. A Henslow sparrow sang his abrupt and to us, almost unknown song. The Botanist neither saw nor heard. All the way home he was in a blissful daze, and when I said good-bye to him at the station, he only murmured happily "Elephragiotis."—Samuel Scoville Jr., in "The Atlantic."

## The Wise Advised

Wise man, wise man, You who preach, Kneel to learn what Grass-blades teach: Kneel to dew-drops Globing skies, To show you more of Paradise. Wise man, wise man, Do you know, How green things grow? Burst from seeds? And gossamer better Up from weeds? Your creed is only A blinding wall—Ask a rose-leaf To tell you all! Preacher, preacher, Do not pass Eden's pointing Blades of grass! Wise man, wise man, Try to be Roused in Divinity!—Louis Ginsberg, in "The American Hebrew."

## The True Preventive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MUCH is being said these days about preventive measures that one is inclined to feel that the world has taken in frantic earnest the old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." On every side one hears of some new serum to prevent this or that disease, before one has even heard of the disease, still less experienced it; until the ordinary mortal, guiltless of any breach of the so-called physical laws within his ken, feels that surely, according to some of the world at least, life is scarcely secure to anyone.

Nor are the physical and moral plagues which infect modern thought the only contagion from which men are seeking relief. There is mental unrest on every side. This very prevalent miasma, which lines the forehead and is pictured in the eyes of those who are obsessed by it, disseminates an atmosphere that subtly disquiets those who come in contact with it. It manifests itself in ceaseless pursuit of amusement, in constant flitting from scene to scene, in baneful gossip over tidbits of scandal, and in frequent moods of intense depression.

Nor is it strange that here and there, amid the confusion of it all, some thoughtful ones ask in dismay: Where is God? Has He disappeared from His universe? Is there no way out of these fearsome threats and suggestions of disaster? Are these blessed words of comfort in the ninety-first psalm but empty words: "Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday?"

To every such honest seeker for Truth, Christian Science gives the blessed assurance that this love-encompassing psalm, if understood, would master every dragon of disease and sin, every fiery dart of fear, every possible evil condition of thought that human suggestion can conjure up. On page 226 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy gives to the world a message of hope and assurance of freedom. She writes: "Human codes, medicine and hygiene, matter faith and spiritual understanding. Divine Science renders asunder these fetters, and man's birthright of self-allegiance to his Maker asserts itself. Jesus the great Way-shower, declares: 'It is your Father's good pleasure to

give you the kingdom;' and by parallel after parallel he illustrated what this kingdom is. He stated that it is within us. And there cannot be two kingdoms reigning within man at once—the kingdom of God and the kingdom of the wicked one, or the one evil. It is not possible for one to believe in the all-power of God, good, and have any place left for any other power. The confused condition of thought, which believes in two powers is, through Christian Science, being awakened to the utter foolishness and the dire consequences of such antagonistic beliefs, which constantly keep the human consciousness in a state of fear, confusion, and suffering.

The remedy for this double-mindedness is simple and direct. Mrs. Eddy gives us the true preventive of all sin, disease, fear, and accident of every kind, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 216): "Good thoughts are an impenetrable armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." Jesus classified sin and sickness as one and the same when he said to the sick of the palsy: "Thy sins be forgiven thee. . . . Arise, take up thy bed, and go into thine house." We learn in Christian Science that God never made the baneful trio, sin, sickness, and death. We learn also that man was made in the image and likeness of God, good, and that only what the Father sees and knows can His children know and experience. As the spiritual facts of God's almightiness and man's perfect likeness to His perfect creator begin to dawn upon human consciousness, mortals find themselves experiencing again those blessings so common in the first few years of the Christian era.—the blind seeing, the dumb speaking, the lame walking, and hope and joy and peace safe within their consciousness. They begin to understand, through steadfastly dwelling on the truth about God and man, and by determined rejection of all unlikeliest things, that they may cast out all false suggestions about man.

Thus we learn that the true preventive of evil of every kind lies in right thinking. Of this preventive Mrs. Eddy writes on page 261 of "Science and Health": "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring them into your experience proportionately to their occupancy of your thoughts."

## The Snail

Down the lane of red Tulips, sheens his caravel Of brown speckled pearl. —Georgia Rowles, in "The Lyric West."

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## CANADIAN FORD COMPANY TO OPERATE IN AUSTRALIA

Two Concerns to Be Capitalized at £3,000,000 Will Engage in Motor Building and the Business of Selling and Distributing

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE March 21.—The Ford Motor Company of Canada has purchased a site on Corio Bay, near Geelong for the erection of a motor body factory with a capacity of approximately 20,000 "passenger" bodies a year. The area acquired consists of 100 acres. It has a deep sea frontage where wharves are to be erected, is connected with Geelong and Melbourne by railway, and is surrounded by land available and suitable for building workmen's homes.

It is estimated that the factory, which will be the only one of its kind in Australia, will employ about 600 workpeople, mostly Australians, when in full swing. In addition to the body building works at Geelong, assembling plants will be established

at Perth, Geelong, Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane.

Two separate companies will be formed to control the Ford operations in Australia. One will carry out the motor body building, and the other will undertake the business of selling and distributing. The aggregate capital of the two companies will be £3,000,000, which will be provided by the Canadian interests.

Three of the six directors for this company have been appointed. They are: Sir Arthur Robinson, formerly Attorney-General for Victoria; W. R. Campbell, vice-president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, and P. W. Garndjeon, secretary and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada. It is understood that the remaining three directors will be Australians.

## Where Spring Begins

Third Paper

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE natural history writers of Florida a quarter of a century ago, invariably wrote of the great flocks of birds which frequented that favored locality. Flamingoes, roseate spoonbills, wood and white ibis, egrets, snowy herons, pelicans and scores of other varieties thrived in an abundance which, it seemed, defied the possibility of extermination. And while today perhaps no species has entirely disappeared, yet several have been reduced dangerously near the vanishing point. But for the combined activities of the Audubon societies and public-spirited citizens, which have resulted in favorable legislation and practical protective measures, the situation would be much worse than it is.

Flamingoes and roseate spoonbills, in greatly reduced numbers, are now usually found only in isolated keys, while the few remaining flocks of egrets frequent equally remote and inaccessible localities. Practically all the varieties which formerly were so numerous, have been sadly depleted. In their ranks during recent years. However, the tide has now turned, and from this on it seems there will be a gradual increase in the numbers of these birds, although it is quite easily confused with the snowy egret; in fact, at first I thought them snowy egrets, but decided later that they were little blue herons, the distinguishing mark being the color of the legs. With the egret the legs and bill are black, while with the immature heron they are a greenish yellow. Not until the second or third year do the young of this species put on the plumage of the adults.

Early one morning we drove a few miles toward Tarpon Springs to find the roosting place of a great flock of white ibises and herons. Halting when we thought we were in the vicinity of the rookery, we looked across a half-mile stretch of open country, to the woods, to see the trees thickly spotted with white dots, which, under the glass, we found to be ibises and little blue herons, both young and adults. For a half mile, it seemed, the forest was thick with them. As we were observing them, all at once they rose like animated snowflakes, half of the flock of white ibises and herons, and trooped away in a long column, in the direction of their feeding grounds on Lake Butler. In a few moments a second flight cleared the forest. Then, as we drove forward, presently on our left, we saw another flight nearly equal in size, headed in the same direction. Driving to Lake Butler, we sought their feeding ground, but so securely hidden were they in the reeds and sedges that no trace of them could be found. There are many such roosting places of these birds along the coast, and, under the protection of the marshes, their numbers will undoubtedly increase.

One day we crossed in a motor boat to beautiful Caladesa Key lying a few miles off the coast, where a colony of Ward's herons regularly nests. The island is inhabited by a man who is called a hermit because he has chosen to live in seclusion on what to many would be a lonely island. Yet he has found much there to interest and charm, so much, in fact, that for nearly 40 years he has made it his home. As the launch which took us out was unable to navigate the shallows which surround the island, the islander came for us and after 20 minutes in a row-boat landed us at the site of his little cabin. While eating our lunch on a rude table made from wreckage cast up on the shore, red-winged black birds came to a near-by post for the cereal which a friendly hand had placed for them. Quite fearlessly they fed until presently a loggerhead shrike made a dart at them, scattering the flock.

Lunch over, our island friend took us a half mile or so to a clump of tall oaks where the herons were nesting. As we approached, he uttered a low melodious whistle, which reassured the nesting birds, somewhat startled at the appearance of strangers. There were the great birds, the females calmly resting on their nests—crude platforms from 20 to 30 feet above the ground, while the male birds stood by watching us warily. A few of these watchers were restless at our coming and took wing, but a call from our guide and a wave of his hand, and in every case they presently circled back, satisfied that they were in no danger.

Ward's herons are even more beautiful than the great blue. The back and under parts are much lighter in color; the long graceful plumes pendant from the throat and shoulders are ashy gray, and exquisite in texture. Our guide told us many interesting things about these friendly birds, and also regarding eagles and other birds that have been his neighbors and pets during many years. His is an excellent example of the friendly relations which may be established between the wild folk and humankind, when love and patience hold sway in one's heart.

Several varieties of woodpeckers visited the pines on the edge of the lawn, and warblers came drifting through the yellow palm, myrtle, and yellow warblers being most numerous. Toward evening one day I was looking out across the landscape with eyes and ears alert, a flock of birds rose into the low pines in a pasture a third of a mile distant, their snowy white plumage instantly attracting my attention. They were of good size, looking like mammoth snowflakes against the dark foliage of the evergreens.

Under the pines their identities were not long in doubt—white ibis, little blue heron, and young herons of the same species in their white plumage, in about equal number. These birds are frequently found

together, but this was my first experience with them close at hand. Safe in the tree tops they rested quietly, giving excellent opportunity for close inspection.

The white ibis interested me greatly. They are slightly more than 2 feet in length, with snowy-white plumage, except the wing tips, which are coal black. The bare patches of the head are deep orange-red, the legs and the long curved bill, yellow. They sat quietly in the trees, busy with their toilets, apparently unafraid.

The little blue herons, that is, the birds in mature plumage, added a note of lively color to this white company. The exact counterpart in form and movements of its larger congener, the great blue heron, the little blue heron has a dark blue coat, which shows to best advantage when the bird is on the wing in the sunshine. Then its slaty blue takes on a brighter hue, a truly beautiful color.

The head and neck are chestnut brown, with the deep blue of the upper parts, making a fine combination. The young birds at a distance appear to be snow white, the wing tips only being slaty blue and the legs yellow. Being of nearly the same size, these immature birds in their white dresses are easily confused with the snowy egret; in fact, at first I thought them snowy egrets, but decided later that they were little blue herons, the distinguishing mark being the color of the legs. With the egret the legs and bill are black, while with the immature heron they are a greenish yellow. Not until the second or third year do the young of this species put on the plumage of the adults.

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## Austrian National Library, Formerly the Vienna Court Library



Fischer von Erlach, Master of the Baroque, Was the Architect. The Frescoes Were Painted by Daniel Gran in 1730.

## The Library

### Austria Needs American Books

Special Correspondence

ONE of the needs of the Austrian National Library today is to exchange literature with the libraries of the United States on the same basis that is employed at present with the northern European countries.

The war left a breach on the bookshelves and among the files of this Austrian library, and the authorities are endeavoring as rapidly as possible to repair the damage and to gather up again the lines of contact with foreign countries. The library is to arrange for the exchange of new books and of current periodicals which are issued here with those brought out by publishing houses in other lands. This information was given a representative of the Christian Science Monitor during the course of an interview with the vice-director, Dr. F. Baumhacker, who also prepared a statement for the Monitor about the library.

### Nine Thousand Volumes in 1591

This statement reads, in part: "Among the old dual libraries of Europe that of the Vienna Court Library, now known as the National Library, has held its own for centuries with the best that could be mentioned. In 1591, the library credited with about 9,000 volumes, among which figured the collections donated from convents, from the castle of Graz and the Ambraser collection from Styria. Prior to 1610 some 600 Greek manuscripts belonged to the library at Vienna, and one of these is the famous Dioscorides manuscript of 512 A. D. Today, the number of volumes has risen to 1,000,000, and the library is the largest and most valuable in the Austrian republic."

"The latest acquisition of the library is a collection of books and pictures relating to the stage, some of which came from the archives of the oldest theaters. Apart from books, it might be said that the institution is particularly rich in its manuscripts, Greek, Slav, oriental and western, its papyrus collection, its 40,000 volumes of music and its wealth of ancient maps. The former entire family library of the Emperors of Austria has also recently passed to the National Library and contains, besides 200,000 volumes, a series of 150,000 portraits which date as far back as 1500."

"It might not be amiss to mention some of the more interesting treasures among the manuscripts. There is, for instance, a permanent exhibition of these showing the art of writing down to 1500. These manuscripts include fragments of early editions of Homer's 'Iliad,' also the Vienna 'Genesis,' or oldest preserved and illustrated Bible, pages

by Prince Eugene. This last has, since 1920, been kept in what was formerly the Friedrich Palace. "It is regrettable that it is impossible to give adequate statistics concerning the use of the library since the war. Our staff has not been sufficiently large to keep these statistics up to date. The following figures may be of interest and indicate the condition during the early part of the war. In 1913, the library was used by 49,000 readers who took out 100,000 books; this was reduced in 1914 to 20,000 readers and 60,000 books; in 1915, this dropped still further to 17,000 readers and 7,000 books. After 1915, the library was closed on account of the major part of the staff being called up for military service.

**Need of International Exchange**  
"The abundant war literature, native and foreign, was collected as far as possible and now forms a worthy component of the library. Literary production, contrary to expectation, did not slacken during the war. After the war there was a burst of literature which has come to be known as 'overthrow literature.' All

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though this increased, the purchasing power of the crown has fallen, and it has consequently been out of the question for the National Library to purchase as widely today as it did before the war. The gaps of the war period were endeavoring to fill up by means of exchanges. The Austrian Press Law, which came into effect in 1922, requires the publishers to send us several copies of each book which is brought out. One is kept by the library and the others are used for the purpose of exchange. The Austrian National Library would appreciate the co-operation to this end of foreign libraries and particularly, for the moment, of those in America."

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## SUNSET STORIES

### Two Little French Dolls

FANCHETTE and Jacques were two little French dolls. They sat propped up against the wall of the playroom, on top of the sofa in the corner. They were very lonesome, for they had been in America only a very short time. Mary and Bob and Susan, the colored rag doll, and all the rest of them were busy talking over in another corner of the room by themselves. You see, Fanchette and Jacques could not speak any English and so they felt quite alone and strange.

"But they don't seem to want to play with us," said little Fanchette, with a sigh in her little voice, to Jacques her companion. "See, they're talking about us, over there. They probably think we're very queer," and a tear of self-pity rolled down Fanchette's little pink cheek.

"Now, now! Remember you promised me before we left France that you would be brave and not cry!" cautioned Jacques. "How do we know—maybe they are planning some way to be friendly to us, instead of talking against us!" he whispered cheerfully.

So Fanchette dried her eyes and wiped her little pink cheeks with the tiny lace handkerchief which had been peeping out of the pocket of her apron. Then she put the lace handkerchief back in the pocket again "just so," with the lace-edged corner peeping out. She smoothed the ruffle of her dainty white apron, pulled out the corners of her pretty little lace cap, and opened her big blue eyes and smiled!

"There! That's better!" smiled Jacques approvingly.

Buzz! buzz! Over in the corner, Mary and Bob and Princess and Christabel the little Swiss doll, were talking excitedly with one another.

"Yes, they just came today," whispered Princess, the big beautiful doll with blue eyes and long golden curls. She was just as sweet as she looked, too, and always most kind and friendly to all the big family of dolls who belonged to Betty Jane. Betty Jane was one of the children to whom the playroom belonged, and she was just 7 years old.

"Mistress Betty's aunt returned from France today, and brought them with her," continued Princess. "You see, I was sitting in Betty Jane's lap when they arrived, so I heard all about it."

"What shall we do?" asked Mary. "We don't know them, but they must be very lovely—and we must be kind to them somehow!"

"I tell you—you go over there and speak to them," Mary exclaimed. "But they won't understand me if I do," replied Mary. "They don't understand a word of English!"

Just then, nubs, the little toy dog who stood on the mantelpiece, barked excitedly and wagged his tail. "Snubs wants to tell us something. He knows what to do, don't you, Snubs?" cried Bob.

"I think fancy, my little goat, might know," exclaimed Christabel. "She's very gentle and very wise!" "Or Snubs! Look how she's doing tricks," cried Mary. "And now, see!

—she's settled down and is purring oh, so softly!"

The dolls began to think—what was it they could learn from the animals? They wondered. But now Susan, the rag doll, who had been silent all this time, spoke up. "Ah tell yo' all, honey," she said. "Just put a little sunshine in yo' faces and smile when yo' all speaks—then they'll know yo' all's tryin' to be kind—even though they can't tell a word yo' all says!"

"That's it! That's just what Snubs was trying to say!" cried Bob. "And Nancy!"

"Good for you, Susan!" and Princess beamed at her. "Now I'll go over first, and then you come, Mary, and Bob, and all of you. We'll cheer up these little strangers!"

"Look, Fanchette, look!" cried Jacques. "Somebody's coming over here and she's smiling!"

Fanchette opened her eyes wider and wider, and then she smiled too, and there were little dimples at the corner of her mouth. She was happy. In a few moments Princess and Mary and Bob and Christabel and the rest had made Fanchette and Jacques feel as much at home as if they had been there for months. They taught them little easy English words, and it was fun to see Fanchette's little dimpled mouth twist and pucker up, as she tried, between smiles and little trills of laughter, to say the English words. Soon the party became a gay celebration of welcome to the newcomers. They were having such a happy time that they didn't notice that it was almost morning, and that the little sunbeams were peeping through the playroom windows!

### VIENNA CAVES OPENED

VIENNA, May 30 (Special Correspondence)—Geologists and summer visitors to Vienna will be interested to know that a remarkable system of underground caves are opened to the public for the first time. The caves lie near the village of Pfaffstätten, not far from Baden, less than an hour's journey by train from the Austrian capital, and in the first fringe of the Wiener Wald, or forest. The caves have only just been prepared for inspection, being famous hiding places at one time from the Turks and often used in later years by smugglers.

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**in Fine Wools Not  
Reflected in Cloth Prices.**  
**—Bury on 1926 Orders**

WICK, Scotland (Special Correspondence)—There have been varied comments in the Scottish woolen industry in recent times. A couple of months ago or so the view was that the wool trade was in a fairly brisk condition, but there then a check, and a few months later the firms were again

Matters, however, have improved and, while some manufacturers are short of efficient orders, the bulk of the machinery being sold, the majority of them are again in a satisfactory position.

The Scotch market had the effect of upsetting matters to some extent. The fall which occurred in the price of wool caused in the making of Scotch suits, brought about a mistaken impression that there was an immediate reduction in the price of the cloths. This was impossible, however, and the orders for next season were mostly placed a considerable time ago.

The majority of the merchants could take these orders, on the strength which manufacturers entered into contracts for the supply of the material. Besides, they realized their price for the finished goods on a basis lower than that which they had obtained at the merchants' benefit of such goods as they held.

Manufacturers having recognized

themselves a market facilities for its sale, may obtain cash for the goods at the rate of 82½ cents, which should be sold by them at the close of business July 10, 1925, upon request delivered to the Seaboard National Bank, 115 Broadway, New York City, and to September 1, 1925, accompanied by the dividend stock and scrip certificates, properly endorsed, if issued before receipt of such request.

Class A stockholders may, upon order delivered to the Seaboard National Bank, New York City, receive additional scrip to complete a full share, at the rate of \$1.00 per full share above, or sell their scrip at the rate of \$1.00 per full share below, the last sale price of Class A Stock on the day preceding the receipt of such order.

M. C. O'KEEFE, Secretary.

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## DIVIDENDS

The Island Creek Coal Co. has declared usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share and an extra dividend of \$1 a share on its common stock. These amounts are payable on or after the same amounts as declared for the next six quarters of 1925, and are payable July 1, to stock of record July 15, 1925.

Commonwealth Power declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on its common stock, payable July 1, 1925, to stock of record June 15, 1925.

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## 46 States Impose Inheritance Taxes

Besides levying such taxes on their own residents, many states impose them on certain personal prop-

have sent in their orders at the original prices. It is expected that most of the manufacturers will be able to give some concession on repeat orders. In addition to the few spring rears that are still wanted, and the few winter makers made in the winter, manufacturers are also on the new rears for the spring '25, and it may be taken as sure that the question of the rears will reflect the reduction that taken place in the price of fine wool.

Some thought that prices will, probably be about 18. per yard cheaper than they were for this season. Those manufacturers who have been unable to get the wool in few seasons to get new work to keep their looms going, will, no doubt, do their best to get the wool in at once in price. Merchants, too, will be anxious to take up the new designs, on a larger scale than before.

There is a demand from the United States

common payable July 26 to stock of record on July 13 to stock of record to record July 13.

Quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the common payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 13. Preferred stock has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1925, to stockholders of record on July 13.

William Whitman Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 per cent on the common stock payable July 1 to stock of record June 16.

Robert Puettner & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 13.

American Gas Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

William Wrigley Co. declared five regular monthly dividends of 25 cents each on the common stock. Next dividend, Dec. 1 to stock of record on twentieth day of each preceding month.

The Guaranty Trust Company declared an extra dividend of 8 per cent and the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. The quarterly dividend of the extra dividend will be paid June 30

erty owned by residents of other states. It is possible that bequests of stocks and bonds, for example, may be taxed by the Federal Government, the state of the decedent's legal residence and, in addition, by one or more other states!

Our booklet, "*Gift Tax, Tax and Your Estate*," explains these taxes in more detail and gives information for the protection of investors. Send for a copy, without obligation.

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Iron Age in this week's issue of steel market conditions has been the case for nearly two years. Both

[illegible]

of operations differ as they do for some time. The Steel Corporation is close to 70 per cent, a small discount from the Pittsburgh and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Youngstown (average of all producers is 60 per cent, but Bethlehem in the range is 63 to 65 per cent.

**MEAT ADVANCES  
SHARPLY AND CORN  
AND OATS FOLLOW**

CHICAGO, June 17 (AP)—Wheat had a sharp advance today, un-  
derlined by an unexpected up-  
turn in quotations at Liverpool, and by in-

What a day! The wheat was up 1 1/2¢ by the buying that the market began declining for nine successive days, and that values had fallen 10¢. The wheat was up 1 1/2¢ today's advances profit-taking apparently broadened out and a reaction from figures ensued, but the wheat rose from 71 1/2¢ to 72 1/2¢, fig. 10 1/4¢ higher, July \$1.51 and September \$1.49 (1.50%). It followed by range changes in wheat touched 1 1/2¢, and September 1 1/4¢.

Wheat rains benefiting the corn and cotton. The corn was up 1 1/2¢ to 23 1/2¢ and September \$1.10 (1 1/2%), the corn climbed a little more and then started a little to 3c gain. September

stock of record July 9.

The New York company of Pennsylvania declared initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent or 75 cents on its \$50 shares, making same return to stockholders as before they deposited their New Jersey company stock under United Investment Company's management.

After which was an exchange on basis of two shares for one. The dividend is 1 1/4 per cent or 75 cents July 15 to stock of record June 30.

ST. PAUL BOND DEALINGS

NEW YORK, June 17.—The committee on securities of the New York Stock Exchange has ruled that beginning tomorrow the rate of interest on a first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railroad will be 4 1/2 per cent. The committee having been received that interest due July 1 will not be paid.

both financial and personal requirements. Address P. O. Box 183, ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

FINANCIAL NOTES

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Webster and Atlantic National Bank, George C. Newcombe was appointed assistant cashier; Melville L. Newcombe, manager of the bank department, and William E. Westman auditor.

One of the largest pieces of foreign financing in the United States is being handled by New York bankers is a loan to Czechoslovakia amounting to between \$50,000 and \$60,000. The loan is being handled by the bankers may offer the loan in two parts, the first being a Belgian Government issue floated.

The crude rubber market declined

**FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE**  
PARIS, June 17.—French exports for the first five months of this year were valued at £1,000,000,000 francs, and imports 1,344,000,000 francs. This represents a trade balance of more than 2,000,000,000 francs.

**STINNES OBLIGATIONS**  
LONDON, June 17.—Stinnes obligations are now estimated at 200,000,000 marks, comprising 120,000,000 of short-term obligations and 80,000,000 of long-term obligations.

**EMPLOYEE STOCKHOLDERS' BOX**  
Armour & Co. has decided to give its employees a bonus of 10 per cent of the value of the company's new 10 per cent preferred stock, which will be sold next month at \$100 a share, and will be paid in cash Jan. 1, 1926, and be valid until the end of the year.


carry. 11 of each year.



# RADIO

## Inventor Explains Apparatus

A black and white photograph of a wall. At the top, there is a decorative, dark-colored border or molding. Below this, the wall is light-colored and textured. In the lower right, there is a small, square, framed picture or plaque. In the lower center, there is a decorative, arched element, possibly a doorway or a large mirror, with a patterned border. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast appearance.



# Radio Programs

**Evening Features**

FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 19  
ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

**STAN:** Cornhuskers Orchestra; Apollo Club of Chicago, presenting oratorio "Messiah"; Cornhuskers Orchestra.

**WEAK:** Louisville, Ky. (299.8 Meters) 7:30 to 8 P. M.—Concert by Or-

**WRA, Montreal, N. B. (312 Meters)**

8:30 p. m.—Program by Salisbury County Chorus.

9:30 p. m.—Music by Salisbury, N. B.; Mr. Harry N. Grant, conductor; assisted by Miss Dorothy Millicent.

**EASTERN STANDARD TIME**

**CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (575 Meters)**

8:30 p. m.—Studio program presenting Canadian news and features from the section of Mr. Alfred Heather.

**WEFI, Boston, Mass. (47.9 Meters)**

10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; "The Program Music"; Organ recital from the Chamber of Commerce; Musical; Oakland Church Society.

**WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (353.5 Meters)**

D. M.—Kimball will, under the direction of Jan Geritz, 6:30—Baseball results, 7:30—News, 8:30—The American and National legends, 7:45—Flood Management," by Prof. Fred C. Monahan.

**WLSR, St. Louis, Mo. (44.1 Meters)**

8:30 p. m.—"Commerce Hour" presented by John Greaser, accordion; Bartlett and Campbell, piano and guitar.

**8—Program of music.**

**WDKE, Kansas City, Mo. (354.6 Meters)**

Musical tuning-in number. Admission One dollar.

H. Clay Harvey, traveler and lecturer. Spoken from the Kansas City Children's Bureau.

"Plantation Players, popular musical presentation of a series of local national songs by a professional company, 11:45—"The Merry Old Chief" and the "Story of the American Indian." Charles Dorabarger, director. The Kansas City Athletic Club orchestra.

**WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (320 Meters)**

The agricultural and the agronomy program.

American Two Ten emphasis national delinquent.

"First, possible use of heretofore programming morning can musicians in point than we, be run."

gricultural College, under the auspices  
of the university extension.  
Branburck Orchestra, 9:30.  
A. Watts, Tenor; Miss P. Dennis so-  
p. — Concert by the Philharmonic  
Quartet; Raymond C. Hodge, first  
violin; William H. Lippman, baritone; Geo.  
Dowd, bass. 8:30—Market report as  
published by the United States De-  
partment of Agriculture at Boston. 8:40—  
highlights from the United States naval  
history by E. S. R. Brown, president  
of the United States Navy.  
CTS, Worcester, Mass. (268 Meters)  
p. m.—Miscellaneous program.  
CUST. Hartford, Conn. (264 Meters)  
7:15 p. m.—Miss Beatrice Toul, solo.  
7:15 p. m.—Miss Laura Gaudel, pianist,  
program of Chopin music. 8—Talk,  
"The Future of the American People,"  
strong, formerly Metropolitan Opera  
singer.

Moines and 9:30—Radio concert, the Des  
 Moines Orchestra.  
WAOA Wm, Omaha, Neb. (228 Meters)  
8:30 p. m.—Orchestra, 7:10—Current  
affairs by Ivain J. Gaddis. 8—  
ing by Radio Territory Covered by the  
Burlington Post, Dr. G. E. Condra, di-  
rector of the Iowa State College of  
University of Nebraska. 10:30—Orchestra  
of the Omaha.  
WAPA, Dallas, Tex. (478 Meters)  
6:30 to 9:20 p. m.—Orchestra, "The  
tions and program by W. D. De Berge.

CUST. Dallas, Texas (416 Meters)  
8:30—  
artists, including Dennis Clayton, violin  
piano accompanist, in solos; E. J. Case,  
soprano; William H. Lippman, baritone;  
Lloyd Dowd, Hawaiian Melody Song.

NEW YORK  
Shipping Com-  
ruling a pro-  
finds that cer-

**J. Schenkel**, N. Y. (378.5 Meters)  
p.m.—Symphony orchestra, 6:30—  
University of Wisconsin  
Community Choir of Polkville, N.  
C., 9:00 p.m.—Announcer; ad-  
dressed by WGJ Chicago.

**WAE, New York City (492 Meters)**

[illegible]

gram and 'Night Hawks.'  
KSC's Los Angeles, Calif. (484-2 Meters)  
6:30 p. m.—Children's program  
sentinel Prof. Walter Selye and Hertzog  
—Gladya DeWitt will give the next in  
series of talks on "The Romance of the  
Santa Barbara Islands."  
J. Howard Johnson 10—Art Hick-  
man's Dance Orchestra, Earl Burnett,  
director.


**NOT HOW LOUD**  
 BUT HOW  
**C-L-E-A-R**  
 AND  
 BASS

n.—Male quartet.  
 Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)  
 11 p. m.—Winger's Entertainers,  
 May Oni Oni Symphonies, conducted  
 by Mona M. Ross of Fort Erie.  
 Vincent Lopez orchestra, supper  
 orchestra.  
 Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)  
 1 p. m.—Program of dance music.  
 Detroit, Mich. (523.7 Meters)  
 8 p. m.—Dinning's Orchestra.  
 Goldkette's orchestra.  
 CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
 St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.  
 (411 Meters)  
 8 p. m.—Dinner concert. George  
 S. Brown orchestra. Musical program  
 program. Arnold Frank's or-


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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

The recent note to France from Great Britain on the proposed four-power pact about the western frontiers of Europe, carries the long negotiations as to French security another step forward. The note was studiously vague on matters of detail. It would seem that the enthusiasm with which it was accepted in Paris, as giving to France all that she desired, was somewhat premature. It is certain that many months will pass before any final settlement of the complicated issues which are involved will be made. None the less the fact that Great Britain has declared its willingness to enter into some kind of formal pact guaranteeing the western frontiers is an event of great importance for European peace, and will be the basis from which all future discussions will start.

The full significance of the note can only be understood in the light of the main events which have happened since the armistice. The most difficult problem which the Peace Conference had to settle was that of the Franco-German frontiers. Official opinion in France was almost unanimous that, having been invaded by Germany twice in fifty years, France would only be secure if the Allies should maintain troops permanently at the bridgeheads which cross the Rhine. France did not want to annex the Rhineland. She simply asked that the Rhineland should be put under some special régime and that she should be allowed to keep her troops on the Rhine, so that if another war did break out it should be fought on German and not on French soil.

This proposal was absolutely rejected by the American and British delegations. They were both convinced that any partition of Germany, or any permanent occupation of German soil, would make reconciliation impossible and would inevitably end in war. The French, however, refused to abandon the security which the occupation of the Rhineland gave them, unless they were given security of some alternative kind. The result was the Anglo-American treaty of guarantee, whereby the signatories undertook to come to the assistance of France in the event of "unprovoked aggression" by Germany, and France undertook to evacuate the Rhineland and its bridgeheads after the lapse of fifteen years.

This treaty, however, was refused by the Senate and lapsed. An equivalent, so far as Great Britain was concerned, was offered by the Lloyd George Government at Cannes in 1922. In return for an all-round settlement. But by that time M. Millerand and M. Poincaré had become convinced that it would pay France better to build up a security system of her own, rather than to rely upon guarantees from non-continental powers, and M. Briand's Government was overthrown to make way for M. Poincaré. The Poincaré policy was to compel Germany to pay reparations by the occupation of the Ruhr and to provide for security by close military agreements between France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, which would encircle Germany and would be able to invade her instantly, should she attempt to re-arm.

But the Poincaré policy proved a failure in its essential purpose. It probably made the German industrialists more amenable. But it did not yield reparations because it destroyed what little capacity Germany at that time had for paying reparations. The French electorate repudiated M. Poincaré at the May elections last year and M. Herriot came into power, on a policy of reconciliation as far as that could be made compatible with the security of France. The Dawes plan was agreed to, and the reparations issue was got out of the way, at any rate for a year or two.

But the security question remained. M. Herriot's first attempt was to secure a general British guarantee to the treaty settlement of Europe through the draft Geneva Protocol. That solution was emphatically rejected by the British Government, because it was not prepared to make itself the policeman of the whole of Europe. Mr. Chamberlain then proposed that Great Britain should readopt the original guarantee to France as the only way of allaying the not unreasonable fears of France and so securing the evacuation of the Rhineland under the treaty. But the majority of the British Cabinet was opposed to any treaty to which Germany also was not a consenting party, because they felt that it would merely end in lining Europe up into two hostile camps once more.

It was at this moment that Herr Stresemann made his famous declaration that Germany would be willing to enter into a treaty guaranteeing in perpetuity the frontiers between Germany, France, and Belgium. This declaration was officially welcomed by the British Government as a sound solution of the security problem. France, however, raised two difficulties. The first was that any new treaty about the sanctity of the western frontiers automatically weakened the sanctity of the Polish and other eastern frontiers. The second was that she was solemnly committed to guarantee the frontiers of her eastern allies, and that she could enter into no pact about her frontiers which debarr'd her from marching into Germany, if Germany should at any time march into Poland.

It is about these latter points that the negotiations will now center. Great Britain has made it clear that it will join in a pact of guarantee of the demilitarized zone along the western frontiers, if Germany will also sign, but that it will give no similar guarantee about the eastern frontiers of Europe. France will only sign if Germany enters the League of Nations and accepts the obligations which membership entails, and also if she is allowed to invade Germany, should Germany attack her eastern allies. And Germany apparently will only complete the pact and enter the League if she is guaranteed against wanton invasion by France and can be assured that she will recover the Rhineland and eventually be allowed armaments on the same scale as her neighbors. That is the skein which diplomats have to unravel in the next few months.

That is rather an interesting story, coming from The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent at Rome, that Italy is considering suggesting to the League of Nations that certain cities be considered as cosmopolitan monuments of art, and as such be declared immune from bombing attack in war. Italy will present as such cities Venice, which suffered the loss of several historic edifices and frescoes by Titian and Tiepolo in the late war, Florence, Pisa, and Rome.

The suggestion is one that should appeal to every art lover, every student of history, every admirer of the ancient and the beautiful. But it is too obviously sensible to appeal to the people who make wars. They will point out that, if one country, because of its wealth of art, has four or five cities rightly classed as cosmopolitan monuments, every other country likely to be made a belligerent should have as many towns freed from war's perils—as if that were an argument against instead of for the proposition.

Florence is a small town packed with art treasures, while Paris is a great city with quite as much to arouse the reverence of the art lover. If one is given immunity, so should be the other. No artist, or even intelligent lover of the beautiful, could think without wrath and horror of bombing Nürnberg, Rouen, Verona, Oxford, or a host of lesser towns full of beauty. If the plan for granting immunity to some is adopted, it is likely to spread immeasurably—which is not what the people who make wars desire.

The fact is that when they come to discuss war too many people take leave of common sense. It might be thought that turning one half of the civilized world out to slaughter the other half, and to destroy with fiendishly devised implements of war all the objects of beauty, utility or historic worth in each other's territory, was a policy of such insensate idiocy that all opposition to it would be applauded. Instead of that, it is the suggested methods of averting war that have to prove their worth against the most searching and often captious criticism. War, itself, seems to be accepted by the wise ones as a thing inevitable.

In his book, "The School for Ambassadors," M. Jusserand, himself an ambassador of long and useful service at Washington, quotes a story from Petrarch illustrative of the way in which the wise ones regard war:

"A fool in Florence, seeing troops issuing from the city, asked why all those movements. 'Don't you know,' he was answered, 'that war has been declared on Pisa?'"

"But," said the fool, "will not this war be terminated by peace?"

"How can you talk of peace, O fool, since the war is now beginning?"

"None the less," said the fool, "peace must return some day."

"Well, no war is eternal; there will be peace some day, but now 'tis war."

"Since we must needs come to that," said the fool, "why would you not make peace just now, before beginning the war?"

But, of course, only a fool could ask so intelligent a question!

Proof seems to have been supplied by the City of Detroit that a system of municipally-owned street car lines can be operated profitably at a cost to the public approximately 15 per cent lower than that charged by privately-owned lines, while paying wages as high, with one exception, as those on any other system of the kind in the United States. The experiment, which has now continued for three years, has been conducted at a time of almost phenomenal growth in population and area, and while it has been necessary to make extensive public improvements in water and sewer systems and in the construction of streets and sidewalks, and during a period in which the use of the automobile as a utility has increased as never before.

It is encouraging, therefore, that it is found possible in that city to extend the mileage and improve the service of the car lines without the necessity of increasing the cost to patrons. The announcement that this is to be done quite naturally prompts the inquiry among the people of other cities as to just how it is accomplished. It is no secret that in many of the large cities of the country the solution of the transportation problem has not been satisfactorily reached. In New York, despite the expensive work of construction that has been carried on for many years, the question of ways and means to be adopted in caring for the increasing numbers who cannot be served by the lines now in operation is being made a political issue, rather than one to be solved by methods which should be adopted where all the interests of all concerned are common.

In Boston, where the fare on all lines for which passengers are transferred to connecting lines is uniformly ten cents, and where the charge for the shortest haul is six cents, there is no appreciable improvement in service or in the provision made for the convenience and comfort of patrons. A receivership, established under the state law some years ago, promises to continue indefinitely, with the burden upon the people who ride in street cars of paying the cost of this administration in addition to dividends upon a capitalization which was too large, or too nearly fictitious, to permit the payment of dividends under private control.

But neither in New York nor in Boston are there to be found examples of independent municipal operation such as that supplied by Detroit. In New York, admittedly, the passenger does not pay the full cost of his transportation. In Boston, quite probably, he pays more than the cost of that service properly administered upon the basis of a legitimate return on the value of the properties dedicated thereto. The insolvency of street railway lines apparently cannot be laid to the increased use of motor vehicles. If it could, then Detroit would be one of the first American cities to feel such effects. Until the contrary appears, the inclination will

### A Fool's-View of War

be to believe that any American city which approximates Detroit in population and area can do, under a properly organized and administered street railway system, just what Detroit is doing.

It has been proved quite conclusively that the automobile can never supersede the street car as a popular carrier. What, then, is the remedy for existing difficulties? Detroit answers the query by showing that the remedy is municipal ownership and operation, without graft. If that is the convincing and final answer, then the sooner all other large cities take over, by condemnation or purchase, those lines which are not now rendering efficient public service at a reasonable cost, or provide new lines independent of those now operating under charters that should be forfeited or revoked, the better for all concerned. Under the method of private ownership and operation, conditions in many cities are becoming worse instead of better.

The West Chicago park commissioners are to be congratulated upon their decision, recently reached, to "scrap" a number of long-standing park rules, in order to welcome the 200,000 boys and girls released from school for vacations this month. And the privileges which these young guests of the parks will thus enjoy are by no means to be despised. Hereafter, for instance, they can fly kites in the open spaces in the parks, they can play ball on reserved grass plots, they can fish in certain spots by the shores of park lagoons, and so on. And what is more, the West Park Board plans to hold open-air dances every other week, Miss Mary M. Bartelme, judge of the juvenile court, having consented to supervise this new undertaking.

As one of those who is largely responsible for the changes soon to be put into operation, William J. H. Schultz, superintendent of recreation of the board, is perhaps more than others deserving of commendation for the step about to be taken. And his remarks, when testifying as to the fine co-operation of the agencies represented at the meeting at which the new rules were approved, show the spirit which has animated the reforms, a spirit the presence of which should insure their success. "The whole purpose," he declared, "of the plan is to keep the children off the streets. We want to show them that the parks are to serve them." And then he added a few words which summed up the situation to perfection. "Humanity," he urged, "is greater than grass."

It is not so much the phrasing as it is the sentiment underlying it which makes this statement noteworthy, for this sentiment represents a consciousness rapidly awakening to the fact that the children of today, being the adults of tomorrow, must be accorded the fullest measure of right consideration, if that tomorrow is to be better than this today. In the past there has been in many quarters, and especially in so-called official ones, so much of the don't-do-this thought in evidence that children have often lost sight of its real significance, because in so many instances they have been unable to see a reason for it. Now being allowed to do some of the things which in the past they have been forbidden to do from just this standpoint, the young people are more likely to appreciate the force of necessary regulations. By recognizing that "humanity is greater than grass," the authorities are doing much toward helping that humanity to rise to its responsibilities.

### Editorial Notes

The more that is published concerning the so-called world championship rodeo, which is advertised by its promoters as a great summer event for Chicago, the less desirable it appears. The latest publicity, however, beats anything that has heretofore been sent out. We are told that "some of the most notorious of the 'outlaw' bronchos" have been obtained for the contests to be engaged in there, and these are further referred to as all-round demons on four legs. "All bronchos start as colts more or less vicious," we read, "but only the exceptions retain the devilry which makes the cowboy contest a great sporting event with the odds often in favor of the horse." Will someone explain just the difference between such events and the gladiatorial contests of the days of Nero or the bullfights of today?

Strong words they were which Dr. Alfred H. Lloyd, dean of the graduate school and acting president of the University of Michigan, used before the first triennial convention of the National Association of Michigan Clubs in Detroit. And a noble sentiment they represented. "The university," he said, "needs the help of the alumni as never before. It needs money, of course, but money, along with athletics, and the social side of university life, is secondary to the knowledge of human and spiritual values essential to full enjoyment of life." And then he added this significant comment:

We must bring our students to honor the law fully, and it is to this end that we need the positive, cordial, and vigorous support of Michigan alumni. With such sentiments being broadcast in assemblies of this kind, one need not fear for the future of the ideals of America.

"As with my hat upon my head I walked along the Strand, I there did meet another man with his hat in his hand." So wrote Dr. Johnson in his parody on Percy's Hermit of Warkworth. And, one may fairly surmise, at least one of these two hats was what the Boston Herald recently referred to in an editorial as "the hat of ceremony." Of course, this hat was, and still is to some extent, the silk hat, which memory recalls as sometimes worn (if the metaphor be permitted) in the hand. It has been donned in the past by youngsters no more than seven or eight years of age; it has adorned the gray locks of patriarchs galore, and in fact, as the Herald editorial put it, "For years it was 'the' hat for Englishmen." The Herald asks the question: "Is there any more pitiable sight than that of a perspiring man on a hot day, in frock coat and with a stovepipe?" And when all is said and done, will any be found to shed a tear should it finally be relegated into oblivion?

### Humanity Greater Than Grass

## A Close-up View of the British Civilian in India

So much has been said to the detriment of the white man who is still the mainstay of the Administration in India, that the time has come to break a lance for his defense. Individually, this white man is a mere peck in the vast landscape he works in. Why does he go to India?

It may be that his parents have been there, and he himself has happy memories of his sun and space. He may be one of those who, having no connection with India, yet hears the "call of the East"; he may be attracted by a thought of adventures in a far land; he may go with philanthropic motives. Perhaps at school he had dreams of governing a country, but the prosaic fact of having to earn his daily bread is likely to be the general incentive.

He goes out in early youth, scarcely more than a boy, in fact, leaving home and relatives beyond 6000 miles of tossing ocean. When he joins the Indian civil service, he is, in a sense, almost as supreme a ruler as he may have longed to be, but the glory is tempered by a sense of duty, the conscientious desire to do his best to day fair, to see justice done. He is a cog in the great government machine.

For eight months of the year his travels over some obscure stretch of Indian soil are indicated by the migratory group of his tents under mango trees, or by the empty bed of a great river outside a mud village, with its fluted temple and low boundary walls.

Not so long ago he ordinarily journeyed in a bullock cart, and very pleasant he found it to lie under the high starry heavens, and to be borne along by the slow miles of the level plains. But modern days have brought quicker modes of transit, even to the unhurrying East, and light motor cars are now used where there happen to be roads.

Generally, there are no habitations near his camp, other than the mud village from whence the villagers come to stare at the new arrival. They find interest in his ponies, over their bundles of dry grass, in the tin Indian servants, laying out the master's lunch, or polishing his shoes under a tree.

It is strange to speculate on the difference between their life and his. Simple as his equipment is, it is as

more sumptuous than any they have known, and when, in a few days, he and his camp disappear beyond the distant horizon, they will know nothing further of him than they have seen. Yet while he sojourns near them, his presence is welcome, for he is easily available, and they have come to recognize in the white man an efficiency they themselves lack.

His duties are manifold. In fact, it is difficult to say what they are not. He is responsible for the administration of his district. Speaking generally, the Indian peasant has little initiative and seems to lack the power of self-help. Consequently, nearly everything that goes amiss, from the bursting of an irrigation dam to a village faction fight, must be attended to by the representative of the Government. He must inspect schools, villages, hospitals, roads, bridges. He recovers from the peasants, who are 70 per cent of the population, the rents which they owe the universal landlord, the Government.

He is magistrate, law-giver, adviser, an "often friend." In Oriental fashion, he sits under a tree to judge his people. At sunset he goes forth, usually alone, for a walk with his dogs, or he may ride far over the same flat, sun-baked land, until it is time to sit in his lonely tent with book or paper.

At dawn he will be up again, riding out to see a well, to question the peasants as to their crops, to inspect boundary marks, perhaps to listen to particulars of a village dispute. There are some who say that the Indian does not want the ideals that the white man brings, but this is not so. "The day of the Rajah, with his harem and his administration, is over," and the peasant has learned to see something fine and reliable in the Western honor, that has no reference to person; the justice, that cannot be diverted; the truth, that will not brook a lie. As a poor Muhammadan litigant once declared, in his picturesque language: "The Sahib's court there is justice, the tiger and the deer are one."

The dwellers in the towns are a more artificial product. An educated Indian, saturated with Western knowledge, may believe that British rule has imposed tyranny and interfered with the prevailing harmony of centuries. The Indian, however, is more concerned with the simple peasantry whom he has learned to love.

## People and Politics in Italian Tyrol

names. For whatever treaties and governments may decide, Bozen is Austrian to the core.

One hears the German language on every side: it is the general speech of business and commerce. Yet, so we are informed, the school children—they were happily at play in one of the public gardens—are only taught Italian. For instruction in their native tongue they must depend on their parents.

But all the measures suggested by some of the Fascist officers, decorative to the last degree in their immaculate, gray-green, velvet, comic-opera uniforms, covered with bright blue cloaks, lounge and swagger in front of the brilliantly lit a la Viennese "Kaffee Haus" in the main square, while a crowd of less picturesque Italian "Tommyes" wander in twos and threes up the steps of the Municipal Theater, where some Sicilian players are acting. These Italians bring a pleasant atmosphere of dolce far niente into the authentic one of Bozen. Life is strange and interesting here.

Meran, the Karlsbad of South Tyrol, also has to suffer its masters. At the opening of a "Fucini Week" at the Municipal Theater, the long speeches had to be made first in Italian and then in German. Fortunately Italian is a lovely language. Italian officers and their wives sat jangling it in the loges, while behind the stalls, standing demurely in German fashion, are the Italian soldiers. Here and there, strangely bright and shining among their dark heads, appeared the fresh, rosy face and blonde hair of a German frau.

But any tyranny implied in rules and regulations naturally breaks down under the spell of personal contact. It is always so: good nature triumphs. In a control the girls were joking and laughing at the funny attempts on the part of the Italian officers to speak German when buying cakes and bonbons. And the behavior of the Italian soldiers is quite admirable.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, June 17. The census was held in Germany yesterday. For this purpose census forms were sent to about 17,000,000 homes, and an army of 400,000 men and women will assist in the counting. The Reich Bureau of Statistics estimates the cost of the census at 10,000,000 marks. The last census took place in 1916 and 1918, but owing to the war the figures were not very accurate. The new census forms show two interesting changes as compared with the old. One is the heading of the column reserved for stating religion, which runs, "religious denomination or philosophy." The other is the column for "nationality." The famous carabinieri in blue coats and serious, stand stolidly in the rain, while the short, sturdy mountain gendarmes run excitedly to and fro. We are in Italy, as far as frontiers are concerned. But the peasants in the coupé are still talking German.

It is just like entering an occupied territory. And when the train at last steams into Bozen, or Bolzano, the illusion is complete. For it is a state holiday. It is not a little strange to see the colorful Italian flags flying in the midday sun over the shops with good old German

The first authorized agency of the Ford Motor Car Company has just been opened in Berlin. Its showrooms are located in the west of the city on the fashionable Kurfürstendamm and possess two large show-windows. The cars are not imported from the factory in Detroit, but from the assembly plant which the Ford company has erected in Copenhagen. The prices, however, are considerably higher than in the United States. The price of small two-seater, for example, amounts to 3700 marks, or about \$900, while the open four-seater is sold for 4900 marks, or almost \$1000. The agents declare that they do not earn more than any other Ford agent on the cars, and that the prices result from the high German importation tariffs and from the fact that in Copenhagen the cars are more expensive than in America. Another handicap is the limitation of the number of imported foreign cars into Germany by the German Government. At present only eight Ford cars a month may be brought into the country, and since there are about 100 agents selling Ford cars in Germany there are not enough cars to go round. Berlin being the most important city receives about ten Ford cars every month. Under these circumstances not much business is being done.

The police authorities of this city are taking decisive steps now to force chauffeurs to close the exhaust pipe of their cars while driving through the streets of Berlin. Hitherto they took pleasure in dashing along the streets as though they were on a racing track, creating a terrible din and emitting clouds of smoke. The police in future will patrol the streets in cars and chase every chauffeur who should fall back into the old bad habits.

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who resigned in favor of his son Boris after the war, has just arrived in Berlin. In pre-war days in the German capital, such an event would have been celebrated in appropriate fashion, but republican Berlin took no notice of the arrival of so distinguished a guest. This, however, was partly due to the modesty of the former king himself, who insisted upon entering the hotel at which he was staying through the door reserved for the hotel help in order not to arouse attention.

Interest in American politics and public opinion has greatly increased in Germany since the war. The principal newspapers have special correspondents now in New York or Washington who send them long dispatches, and many parliamentarians and government officials are visiting the United States. Baron Werner von Rheinbaben, a prominent member of the German People's Party, returned from New York not long ago, Geheimrat Zechlin of the press department of the German Foreign Office is planning a three weeks' trip to New York, Washing-

ton and Chicago, while Herr Anton Erkelenz, leader of the German Democratic Party, intends to stay six months. "It is necessary to become acquainted with American public opinion," he said, "and one will need at least six months before this is accomplished."

The rates of the air service from Germany to Moscow have been lowered by \$20, the fare from Königsberg to Moscow by air being now \$50 instead of \$70, as hitherto. The complete fare from Berlin to Moscow, including the sleeper from Berlin to Königsberg, now amounts to \$65. In the meantime the night air-mail service between Berlin and Stockholm has been resumed, the airplanes leaving Berlin in the evening and arriving in the Swedish capital early in the morning of the following day.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the paper responsible for the views or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Slovaks, Slovenes, and Slavonians" To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: "Allow me to correct R. C. C., whose article entitled 'Slovaks, Slovenes, and Slavonians' appeared recently in the upper right hand corner of your editorial page. The writer, as I see it, in his endeavor to explain, only added to the confusion, by comparing 'Slavonians' to Slovaks and Slovenes.

Slovaks and Slovenes, fairly though not correctly described by R. A. C., are nationalities, whereas Slavonians are not. Slavonia is a province, attached to Croatia, mainly peopled by Croats and Serbs. The former are Roman Catholics, the latter Orthodox. 'Slavonian' compares to other provincial names, as 'Bosnian,' 'Dalmatian,' 'Istrian,' or, to give a nearer example, to 'New Yorker,' 'Californian,' etc.

The name 'Slavonian' therefore expresses no nationality, language, or religion. In the province of Slavonia, besides Croats and Serbs, there are groups of Germans, Slovaks, Magyars and Jews. Consequently a Slavonian can be either one of these.

In a broader sense the term 'Slavonian' includes all Slavic races, Russian, Polish, Czech, Serbo-Croatian, etc. It is a wrong term, instead of 'Slavic,' which is correct. The School for Slavonic Studies at King's College, London University, however, is spreading its use among English-speaking peoples, though we Slavs never use it in that sense.

J. F. LUIS-VUKICH, Chicago, Ill. Editor Croatian Herald.

Some Hints on Back-Yard Gardening To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been intensely interested in the several articles in your excellent paper on 'Back-Yard Gardening,' and should like to add a few suggestions.

Perhaps my back yard is larger than the others. When I plant peas, beans, beets, etc., I plant a row of parsnips. Early the next spring, even before the onions are ready, they are ready for use and are a great delight to myself and neighbors.

Then I have a strawberry bed, a row of raspberry bushes, both red and black, and a couple of red currant bushes.

My neighbor has a plum tree, a cherry tree and an apple tree. We all have a few flowers and very much enjoy exchanging vegetables and flowers.

Lake Mills, Wis. J. M. K.